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THE INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER AT THE METROPOLIS OF MANUFACTURES.

AMONG the advantages that have accrued to India and to the United Kingdom from the extinction of the East India Company not the least, assuredly, is the fuller recognition by both the Government of India and the people of Great Britain of the intimate relations in which their interests stand to each other. In the palmy days of the company it was held to be a maxim of sound policy to discourage European curiosity respecting the affairs of that vast and populous dependency. The Government at Calcutta and the directors in Leadenhall-street shrouded themselves and their empire in secrecy, isolated as far as was possible the one country from the other, and strove to prevent that amalgamation of interests with which they were sagacious enough to foresee that their monopoly of power, patronage, and influence could not long coexist. There may have been other than selfish reasons for this policy. Plausible arguments may be found which, to say the least, may cast a doubt upon the safety of allowing India to be permeated by European ideas and freely turned to account for European objects. It remains yet to be seen how far the real wants of the one can be satisfied by the other, and to what extent either the one or the other will gain from a close identification of their respective affairs. So far, however, as the experiment has been tried, facts appear to answer reasonable anticipations, and the closer and more intimate the association between Great Britain and India has become, the greater, on the whole, have been the benefits resulting to both.

The Government of India has not even yet been able to free itself entirely from the influence of the traditional policy handed down to it by the East India Company. The transition from the old exclusive system to one better adapted to develop the inexhaustible resources of our Eastern dependency proceeds slowly and cautiously; but it does proceed. Events on both sides have quickened the progress of political and commercial amalgamation far beyond anything that could have been effected by speculative theories and arguments. As in the case of Ireland, so in India. When man's shortsighted wisdom or folly had brought affairs to the brink of ruin Divine Providence snatched the reins out of his imbecile hands and guided the destinies of both countries alike into a safer track. The military mutinies, the financial embarrassments, the drought, famine, and pestilence with which India has been so severely tried, and the abrupt stoppage of the usual supplies of cotton to British manufac-

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN: STATE OF HER GRAND SALOON DURING THE GALE.—SEE PAGE 318.

turing markets, have unceremoniously thrust aside many of the prejudices which have so long operated to keep England and India asunder; and, as in a tropical district, a violent convulsion of the elements will drive animals of the most opposite instincts to the same shelter, and suspend for awhile their mutual antagonism, so the awful crises which have swept over India, and that which now threatens the manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom, have removed not a few of the previously irremovable impediments to the creation of a permanent interdependence of the one upon the other.

The visit of the Indian Finance Minister to Manchester, and the interview between him and deputations from several manufacturing or commercial bodies, may, we hope, be regarded as "the outward and visible sign" of the new and more enlightened spirit which will henceforth animate the policy of the Indian Government. The bare fact is agreeably suggestive. One cannot but be pleased to see India and Great Britain—the Power of almost inexhaustible production, and the Power of almost illimitable demand—brought together, and calmly and dispassionately entering upon mutual consultation with a view to such an adjustment of their respective interests as may best serve the ends of all. It is quite a novel phenomenon in the political history of British connection with the East. Never before, that we remember, have the two interests, so effectively represented on this occasion, stood face to face, and, in free and friendly converse, compared notes. It is true that Mr. Laing was not armed with the authority of the Government at Calcutta, and that the deputations to whose addresses he attentively listened and courteously replied represented only a limited responsibility. But the very fact that the interview partook of an accidental and extempore character, and was, at most, only semi-official, tended to dissipate the reserve which would probably have been maintained under more formal conditions. The result has been a frank exhibition of desires and motives, and an equally frank confession of errors, on both sides. Manchester and Calcutta are probably better acquainted with each other, or, at any rate, more amicably disposed towards each other, than they have ever been before, and the mutual confidence which *viâ voce* discussion has served to elicit will mightily assist in bringing about sound practical conclusions.

On behalf of the Indian Government, Mr. Laing gave a condensed but luminous resumé of the changes which have already been effected in its general policy, of the principal features which mark its present conditions, and of the hopes which may be rationally entertained with regard to its future. In almost all essential matters his views coincided with those of the deputations. A vigorous retrenchment of military expenditure, a liberal outlay upon public works, without which the internal resources of the country must remain undeveloped, a prompt, inexpensive, and reliable administration of justice, especially as between the employer and employed, and those guarantees of security in the absence of which capital is always shy of undertaking commercial risks, he regarded as the great wants of India. He ran over the efforts which had already been made in these directions, and summarised their chief results. He showed that India is rapidly recovering from the deep and dangerous depression into which an almost exclusively military and agressive policy had plunged her; and he directly appealed to the men of business in this country to further their own interests by boldly embarking in those commercial enterprises which would prove as remunerative to themselves as they would be beneficial to India. It would be impossible to follow the right hon. gentleman through his exposition of India as it is, and as it is to be, without becoming sensible that the change for the better which has come over the counsels of the Indian Government since the extinction of the Company is as gratifying as it is marvellous, or without indulging in the most sanguine expectations that, after all, British supremacy in the East, unscrupulously as, for the most part, it was obtained, will yet result in incalculable blessings to the Oriental races.

But the peculiar interest of this interview between Calcutta and Manchester related to the future supplies of cotton. This is a question of vital interest to Lancashire, and, unfortunately, or, as it may hereafter prove, fortunately, it presses for immediate solution. The stores which feed a large proportion of the manufacturing industry of this country are being rapidly consumed. Whence are they to be renewed? There seems but little prospect that the abundant crop gathered in the Southern States of North America, and lying ready for exportation, will find its way to Europe before existing stocks on this side the Atlantic are exhausted. A famine of cotton visibly impends over us. We begin already to feel its baleful influence. We are compelled to economise by working half time. In this trying emergency can India help us? And, if so, to what extent? The cotton plant is indigenous to India. Properly cultivated, it might be obtained from our own dependency, of any quality, and in any quantity. Even this very year, and taken almost unawares, Indian produce may materially assist us in averting the worst effects to be anticipated from the embargo laid upon that of America. Assure it a highly remunerative market and a fair bulk of it will be forthcoming. But, in regard to the future, the question of an adequate supply of cotton from India is a mere question of governmental policy. Every requisite is available but that which the ruling authority at Calcutta alone can confer. There is suitable land in abundance; there is labour waiting to be employed; there will soon be sufficient means of internal communication; but how about the tenure of land and the enforcement of labour contracts? This is what the manufacturing industry of the north wished to learn from Mr. Laing.

We cannot say that his reply on these heads was quite satisfactory. There still seems to be some unaccountable objection in the view of the Government in India to the disposing of freeholds, even in lands now waste, and it is said that not less than a third part of the peninsula is given up to the jungle. The Indian Finance Minister objects that where the lands are waste labour is scarce, and implies that freehold tenures in such districts would, owing to this reason, turn out unprofitably. It is almost the only unsatisfactory feature of Mr. Laing's speech, and it is chiefly unsatisfactory because so intelligent and candid a Minister would hardly have assigned so obviously insufficient an objection to selling waste lands in freehold had he not been aware that other, but perhaps unassignable, objections to the policy are felt at Calcutta. Waste lands, especially in a tropical clime, are, of course, thinly inhabited, if at all. Vegetation is so encroaching a power in India that unless man cultivates the soil the jungle soon ejects him from it. But Mr. Laing will not deny that where employment attracts by adequate remuneration population is sure to follow. It would do so in India, as it would elsewhere. We will hope that the Finance Minister rather meant to evade answering a question yet undecided, and refrain from prematurely committing his colleagues, than to announce the predetermination of the Indian Government against the freehold tenure of land in the peninsula. At any rate, we feel convinced that until that problem has been solved any large employment of European capital in the cultivation of cotton in India will be looked for in vain.

We had no intention when we commenced these observations of dwelling upon any controverted point of economy, and have been beguiled into the few remarks we have made on the question of cotton supply and the best means to ensure it by the deep interest we, in common with most of our countrymen, feel in a wise adjustment of the difficulties which surround it. Our main object, however, has been to call attention to the significant and cheering fact that Lancashire and Calcutta have informally taken counsel together on matters equally affecting the prosperity of each. It is one of the most auspicious signs of the times—far more to be valued for what it indicates than for what it is. May the happy augury be fulfilled! Henceforth, may Indian interests be regarded and dealt with as identified with British interests, and may the conquered races of that magnificent dependency derive nothing but good from their subjection to the British Crown!

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that in consequence of the return of fine weather the Imperial family will prolong their stay at Biarritz. The *Progrès de l'Oise* states that orders have been received at Compiègne to prepare the palace to receive the Emperor on Saturday, the 5th of October. The Empress paid a visit last Saturday to the Salle-d'Asile, at Bayonne, and was received by the Mayor, the committee of patronage, the prefect of the Basses-Pyrenees, and a number of superior functionaries.

A day has at length been officially named for the meeting of crowned heads at Compiègne. The *Moniteur* of Monday announces in its political bulletin that the King of Prussia will arrive at that place on the 6th of October, and adds—"It appears certain that almost at the same period there will be another Royal visit to France." According to the *Pays*, the third potentate will be the King of Holland, others of the Paris papers say the King of Denmark.

M. de Persigny's acceptance of office at Paris, and the declarations with which he accompanied it, were expected to be signs of a less rigid administration of the press laws. The expectation has been disappointed in every way, and, as a last instance of the Minister's inquisitorial management, it is stated that he has issued a circular to the various prefects requesting a return of all the writers in the periodical press, stating the amount of their salary, whether they are married or single, &c.:—The Prefects of Bordeaux and Marseilles alone have as yet ventured to carry out the orders of their chief. At Marseilles, M. de Maupas (acting in pursuance of the Ministerial order) has sent round to the five papers of that city five tabular schedules, to be filled up by them. These schedules run thus—1. Name and Christian name of each editor. 2. Qualities. 3. Where born. 4. When born. 5. Whether married or single, and number of children. 6. Salary paid by the paper. 7. University degree, &c. 8. Previous employment. 9. Scientific or literary missions. 10. Honorary distinctions. The proprietors of the Marseilles papers, on the receipt of this extraordinary document, immediately held a meeting, and came to a resolution to give information as to the age and birthplace of the present manager, but declined to reply to any of the other questions. The *Constitutionnel* publishes a note, signed by M. Boniface, giving a curious explanation of the reasons for the demand. M. Boniface says—"The Government, wishing to decorate some eminent editors, asked for information from the prefects, but could not expect that its instructions, which were perfectly well-meant, should be so misunderstood, and so singularly carried out."

On the 1st of October the English Treaty of Commerce with France will come into full operation.

The French Government has refused to allow officers to take service in the Federal Army of America, being desirous to avoid any appearance of interfering, even indirectly, in the conflict between the contending States.

SPAIN.

The difficulties between the Spanish Government and the Holy See on the subject of church lands have at length, it is said, been settled. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid has received a brief authorising the Spanish Bishops to convert ecclesiastical property into investments in personal securities not transferable.

The troops which are to be sent to Cuba, in addition to those already in the island, will make up a contingent of 4000 men. The squadron destined to act against Mexico will consist of twelve vessels mounting 800 guns. To these will be added two corvettes and the necessary transports. The command of the land forces will be entrusted to General Prim. The Captain-General of Cuba will be empowered to freight the requisite number of merchant vessels for the use of the expedition.

The frigate Patrocinio has been launched. Two other frigates will also be launched shortly.

The annual bull-fights have commenced, and the concourse of people was very great. Seventy persons have been wounded in the arena.

PORTUGAL.

The marriage of the Princess Antonia of Portugal with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was celebrated at Lisbon on the 12th inst. with great pomp. The nuptial service took place in the Chapel Royal.

HOLLAND.

During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of the Address in reply to the King's Speech, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the Government had recognised Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy, and had already announced this act in the official *Gazette* in the same manner as when Holland recognised the present Emperor of the French.

The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the draught of the budget for 1862. The redemption of the public debt is postponed until the proposed junction of the rivers with the sea by means of canals, and the emancipation of the slaves in the Dutch colonies, have been carried out.

BELGIUM.

The annual fêtes of September at Brussels, in honour of the anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom, commenced on Sunday. They consisted of a parade of the National Guard of Brussels and of certain provincial towns; of a tir national, concerts, theatrical performances, illuminations, and fireworks. The weather was unfavourable, but everything passed off well.

ITALY.

General Della Rocca will represent King Victor Emmanuel at Konigsberg.

The King will go to Bologna on the 8th of October. After reviewing there the 4th Corps d'Armée, and inspecting the fortifications, he will return to Turin.

The *Official Gazette* of Wednesday publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian Consular agents in reference to the natural resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli says the national flag, to which Venice is still wanting, covers 800,000 tons of shipping, manned by 100,000 sailors. He reminds the Consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the only ones which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished. Baron Ricasoli further says:—"The Consuls have no political duties. They must, nevertheless, endeavour to exercise their influence according to the views of the Government. They must support the policy of the Government, which, in aiming at the independence and unity of Italy, wishes to strengthen the peace of Europe; and which, in disengaging the Church from its temporal pre-occupation, wishes, nevertheless, to remain devoted to the Catholic religion and to insure its spiritual independence."

General Cialdini has addressed a strongly-worded letter to the Municipality of Naples, rebuking the members of the council for wasting time in useless debates, and neglecting the real work required of them. "Naples," says the General, "has need of nightly scavengers and carters for the cleanliness of its streets; it has need of water, of easier communications, and of more convenient and open thoroughfares."

The *Opinione* denies the news published by the *Pays* that General Cialdini will be replaced at Naples, but adds:—"A new law on the internal administration of the country will shortly be published. This law will abolish the office of Lieutenant-General, and the functions of General Cialdini will naturally cease.

Cozzetto, one of the brigand chiefs, has surrendered himself to the authorities.

The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of Francis II. took place at Rome on Thursday week. The Pope pronounced the nuptial benediction in the Vatican, and afterwards addressed an eloquent discourse to the bride and bridegroom. Francis II., the ex-Queen of Naples, and the whole of the Royal family were present at the ceremony.

PRUSSIA.

The trial of Becker, for his attempt on the life of the King, took place on Monday. The jury found him guilty, rejecting the plea of insanity, and the Court sentenced him to twenty years' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that time to be banished the kingdom.

The Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill for the next Parliamentary Session, extending the principle of local self-government to the election of Mayors in the municipalities and the communes.

The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted a sum of 100,000 dollars to be offered to the King of Prussia on the occasion of his coronation for the construction of a gun-boat.

Councillor Twisten has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the minimum punishment allowed by law, on account of his duel with General Manteuffel.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An Imperial ordinance was published on Wednesday prohibiting the meeting of the General Assembly of the Comitat of Pesth, which was to take place on Sept. 30, and threatening to employ force should the prohibition be disregarded.

The Comitat of Bahal has declared its adhesion to the protest of the Comitat of Pesth against the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House of the Council of the Empire the Government withdrew the bill on compromises in civil cases, because both Houses of the Reichsrath dissented from the views it held on the subject.

The state of things daily becomes more critical, and a crisis seems imminent. The municipal councils have neither power nor confidence. The citizens are full of apprehension of the future.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Emperor, on his fête-day, was absent upon his tour, of which mention was made last week; and the citizens of St. Petersburg forwarded an address of congratulation to his Majesty by telegraph, to Livadia, in the Crimea. On the following day the Emperor returned a message of acknowledgment and thanks to his loyal subjects of the capital by the same channel of communication.

The annual religious fête at Czestochowa, Poland, has terminated. Eighty thousand people, from all parts of Poland, were present, among whom fifty thousand were of the peasant class. The greatest unity and harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, which were watched by a large detachment of troops, under General Wagner.

TURKEY.

The first conference on the union of the Danubian Principalities took place at Constantinople on Sunday, and proved resultless, the Porte, England, and France voting in favour of, and Russia, Austria, and Prussia against the union.

It is believed that no important operation will be undertaken against the Montenegrins for some time to come. Omer Pacha made a strong reconnoissance from Trebigne on the 21st inst., and ascertained that the Montenegrins had thrown up redoubts before Grabovo, but had made no preparations for assuming the offensive.

GREECE.

An attempt was made on Wednesday week to assassinate the Queen of Greece. A student, named Durios, who is said to be only seventeen years old, and who declares that he had no accomplices, fired a revolver at her Majesty in the Palace Square at Athens, but luckily missed his aim, and was immediately arrested. The Queen displayed much coolness and courage, and showed herself in public on the following day. A proclamation issued by the Ministry declares that Durios is insane.

INDIA.

The cholera has made great ravages at Delhi, Meerut, and many other places in the North-West Provinces, but its virulence is abating. The amalgamation of the Indian and Queen's armies is progressing, great numbers of Indian officers having joined the Staff corps. The Governor-General has declined to sanction the establishment of a line of steamers between Kurrachee and Bushire.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway is open from Surat to Bulsar, a distance of forty-five miles south of Surat.

The Government of India have authorised an expenditure of a lac of rupees for the purchase of articles for the International Exhibition in 1862.

Exploring expeditions are about to penetrate Asia in different directions. Captain Smyth's expedition is now preparing at Almorah, and will start at the beginning of next hot season. He will proceed through the Himalayas into Central Asia, by Ladak and the Pangong Lake, and Khoken, to the north-east, as far as the Thian-Shan, or celestial range of mountains on the Chinese frontier.

Mr. Seton Karr, Secretary to the Bengal Government, has resigned his appointment, and his resignation has been accepted, under the following circumstances:—It must be premised that the Bengal authorities are considered to hold opinions on the indigo question unfavourable to the European residents. Some time ago, according to an account of the affair in the *Times*, it appears that he construed permission of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. J. P. Grant, to have a translation made for private circulation of the notorious drama written in the Bengalee language with the title of "Nil Darpan," in which the system of indigo-planting was described, with reflections of the grossest and most extravagant kind upon English character, into a publication of 500 copies; and then, without consulting the Lieutenant-Governor any further on the subject, proceeded to distribute them, to the extent even of dispatching twenty copies to the Indian Secretary at home. When the explosion took place the case was brought before Lord Canning in Council, and his Lordship pronounced judgment by deciding that Mr. Seton Karr can no longer be considered qualified to fill the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CHINA.

The Prussian Envoy has failed to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese Government. The port of Taiwan, in the island of Formosa, has been opened to European commerce, and Mr. Swinhoe has been appointed British Consul there. A rumour affirms that 100,000 rebels were

approaching Shanghai. Nankin is still closely invested by the Imperial troops. The neighbourhood of Canton is flooded.

JAPAN.

Ominous intelligence has been received from Japan. During the night of the 5th of July a band of armed assassins attacked the British Legation at Kanagawa, with the purpose of murdering all its inmates. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Oliphant were seriously wounded, but the others escaped unhurt, and all seem to have subsequently retired to Yokuhama. All was quiet on the 21st of July, and Mr. Alcock was still at Jeddo; but great uneasiness was felt by foreigners, and the Japanese authorities, we are told, "affected much anxiety for the foreign residents at Kanagawa." Several British vessels of war were in the Japanese harbours, and others had been ordered from Hong-Kong to Japan.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

THE Montreal Company's steam-ship North American brings journals from New York of the 12th inst., and telegrams to the 14th instant. A slight engagement between Generals Rosenkranz and Floyd, near Summersville, in Western Virginia, is the only military event of the week. The engagement was indecisive.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S LETTER.

On the 7th inst. Baron de Stoeckl, Russian Ambassador at Washington, had an audience with the President to deliver the following despatch from the Russian Chancery:—

M. de Stoeckl, &c. ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.

Sir,—From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our August Master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union.

The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realised, and that American citizens, already in arms, are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For more than the eighty years that it has existed the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress, to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. The Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their constitutions and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis of the very condition of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves; isolated, they are paralysed.

The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sooner or later, it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatsoever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The American nation would, then, give proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals, shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitively in their mutual exhaustion and in the ruin—perhaps irreparable—of their commercial and political power.

Our August Master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government, and the influential men of the two parties, will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by labouring to that end with zeal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsels may contribute to this result, you will respond, Sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a Sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes, besides, a nation to which our August Master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes that his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its future.

It is in this sense, Sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the general Government, as to the influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our August Master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, Sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

Mr. Seward wrote a short and courteous reply expressing his profound sense of the "liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments" of the Emperor, and regarding them "as a new guaranty of a friendship between the two countries which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States."

A DREADFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

A railway-bridge over the Platte River, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Line, Missouri, broke down under the weight of a passenger train, containing nearly 100 men, women, and children. The cars were precipitated into the river. Seventeen persons were instantly killed, and many others horribly mangled. Only three were able to call for assistance. It appears that the timber supports of the bridge had been nearly burnt through and the fire then extinguished, thus leaving no suspicious appearance about the structure. It was subsequently discovered that some other bridges on the route to St. Joseph were similarly disabled, and the track obstructed by logs. It is supposed to be the work of Missouri Secessionists.

PERSONAL.

The report of the death of Jefferson Davis is destitute of truth.

Prince Napoleon had left the United States and was travelling in Canada. He was well received in Quebec.

The Prince de Joinville had arrived in New York, but declined the reception which was offered him by the Federal Government.

A letter from Paris announces the death of that charming actress Mdme. Rose Cheri, who expired last Saturday, of a malignant sore throat.

The *Indépendance* states that the future husband of the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not the King of Portugal, but the Duke of Oporto, the King's younger brother.

The *Gazette* of yesterday se'nnight contains a copy of a treaty concluded with the King of Lagos for the cession of the isle and port of Lagos to her Majesty.

The corn harvest has been most abundant this year in Hungary, and enormous quantities are in consequence being sent off by railway to the countries of western Europe.

M. Meyerbeer is to direct the orchestra at the coronation of the King of Prussia at Konigsberg, and a grand march, composed by him for the occasion, is to be executed.

The boring of the artesian well at Passy seems to have reached the chest of water so long expected. On Tuesday about noon a stream gushed forth in considerable volume.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* states that portraits of M. Deak, produced in great numbers both by lithography and photography, are being sold for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Pesth. Up to the present time 8000 copies have been disposed of, producing a sum of 5878 florins.

According to the *Bund*, of Berne, the effective strength of the Swiss army at the beginning of the present year was 164,979 men; 91,257 forming the Federal contingent, 43,384 the Federal reserve, and 31,838 the landwehr. In the latter number 2483 were not organised.

The *Gazette du Danube* states that a bomb, which had been placed under the window of the Campo Marzio coffee-house, kept by a widow named Marina Tescari, at Vienna, exploded about eight o'clock one evening last week. It did no further harm, however, than breaking all the glass in the window. Half an hour before, the Archduke Albert was in that very coffee-house waiting for the train to Verona.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of Ely has become so infirm that, at a recent confirmation, the venerable Prelate had to be supported on either side during the imposition of hands.

The village church of Rustington, Sussex, erected *circa* A.D. 1200, was reopened on Wednesday week, after having undergone a thorough and substantial repair.

The Bishop of London held a confirmation at Geneva on Wednesday week, preached in each of the three English chapels in Paris on Sunday, and was to confirm at Rouen on Thursday afternoon.

On Tuesday week the parish church of St. Leonard, Chelwood, Somerset, having been thoroughly restored and in some parts rebuilt, from the designs of Mr. Norton, was formally opened by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The first synod of the Church of England in Canada met on the 12th inst. in the Cathedral of Montreal, under the presidency of the Metropolitan Bishop of Montreal. More than two-thirds of the assembly were laymen.

There was a harvest thanksgiving service at Ely Cathedral on the 12th instant, which, according to the *Cambridge Chronicle*, was well attended by clergymen, merchants, yeomen, farmers, tradesmen, artisans, and labourers.

A substantial new schoolhouse for girls has been inaugurated in the parish of St. John, Stamford. One gentleman has given £300 and a yearly subscription of £30 on condition that the "religious instruction imparted should be in strict accordance with the principles and tenets of the Reformed Protestant faith."

The parish church of Fordham, Essex, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a thorough restoration. The total cost was about £750, the chancel expenses being defrayed by the Rector, the Rev. W. H. Herring, who also contributed to the general repairs, which were effected by subscriptions and a rate, except a debt of £300, which still remains to be discharged.

The annual Feast of the Dedication of the parish church of St. John the Baptist, Latton, Wilts, was this year combined with the celebration of the restoration of the church and the opening of the new chancel. The restoration has been the gradual work of the Vicar, the Rev. H. W. Beadon, and the parishioners for some years past, and the chancel has just been rebuilt by the lay rector and patron, the Earl of St. Germans.

The congregation of St. Paul's, Dalston, have presented the Rev. W. Stone, M.A., Incumbent, with a testimonial of twenty-seven guineas, and an address to be inscribed on vellum, in recognition of the service rendered to the district by the erection of the church, and in appreciation of his pastoral labours amongst them.

The Temple Church, which has been for some time closed, is to be reopened on Sunday, the 6th of October, with a full choral service and a sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Canon of Rochester. Hitherto buildings have almost entirely hidden the view of the south side, but these having been removed that portion of the building may be seen tolerably well, and also the elaborate Norman porch.

The reconstruction of the lantern of Ely Cathedral, as a memorial of the lamented Dean Peacock, will be commenced in a few days, designs having been prepared by Mr. Gilbert Scott. Mr. L'Estrange, an amateur artist of considerable taste and skill, is proceeding with the painting of the ceiling of the nave, a series of gigantic medallions, representing the Creation and other scenes from early Scripture history, being in course of execution. New school buildings for the choristers are also in progress.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deaneries:* The Rev. I. Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Walton, to Brampton, diocese of Carlisle; Rev. Thomas Gildart Golightly, Rector of Shipton Moigne, to Stonehouse. *Rectories:* Rev. J. A. S. Hilliard to Little Wittenham, Berkshire; Rev. L. D. Kennedy to Theddlethorpe St. Helen's, with Mablethorpe St. Peter's, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Sandys to Pakefield, Norwich. *Vicarages:* Rev. W. Evans, to Pyle and Kenvig, Glamorgan; Rev. J. J. Graham to Much Cowaine, Herefordshire. *Incumbency:* Rev. T. Harrison to Aslacton, Norfolk. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. G. Edgcombe to Penwerris, Cornwall; Rev. A. H. Roxburgh, to Smallhythe, Tenterden, Kent; Rev. J. R. Turnock, to St. Mary-at-Tower, Ipswich. *Curacies:* Rev. R. W. Barker to Necton, Norfolk; Rev. C. H. Barlow to Willeston, Neston, Chester; Rev. C. M. Quesnel to the Chapelries of Gaydon and Chadshurst, near Southam, Warwickshire; Rev. I. W. Trow, to St. James the Great, Stratford-on-Avon. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. J. Cooper to the Ironmongers' Company and Almshouses; Rev. C. Watson, Perpetual Curate of Rafforth, near York, to the York County Hospital.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There will be an election of three scholars at Queens' College, Oxford, on Thursday, Oct. 10. The scholarships are open to all candidates under the age of twenty years, without respect to place of birth. They are of the value of £75 per annum, and are tenable for five years. For one of them proficiency in mathematics and physical science will be especially regarded.

The English Lecturer at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, will give the usual course of theoretical and practical instruction to candidates for holy orders, commencing Tuesday, Oct. 8. Certificates will be granted.

The Rev. Theodore W. James, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxford, and late of Cheltenham, has been appointed to the vice-principalship of the Bristol Proprietary School.

Mr. Arthur Malaher, late student of St. Ann's Royal Asylum, Streatham, Surrey, has been elected as the first Wells scholar at the Warminster Mission House—the object of that institution being to prepare lads for missionary colleges and general missionary work.

It is rumoured that the lord lieutenancy of Devonshire, which has become vacant by the death of Earl Fortescue, will be conferred by her Majesty upon Earl Russell.

The post-office savings-bank measure continues to be successful. The number of banks now established in England and Wales is about 300, and, from the business done last week, we have reason to believe fully maintained the promise of the opening day. One-half the depositors, it is supposed, are women and young persons. People travelling from place to place are already availing themselves of the peculiar facilities which these banks afford. Applications for the establishment of banks in localities which do not yet possess them are, we hear, daily being transmitted to the central office.

Direct telegraphic communication has now been established between France and Algeria by way of Minorca and Port Vendres.

Miss Cushman, lately arrived from New York, has just passed through Paris en route for Rome, where she purposes passing the winter.

The *Nationalités* of Turin announces that General Klapka, like General Garibaldi, has refused to take service in the Federal army in America.

The Lyons journals state that a marked improvement has taken place in the silk trade of that city, which suffered greatly from the American crisis.

Mdme. Saqui performed on the tight-rope, at the Hippodrome, in Paris, on Thursday and Sunday. Although now eighty-three years of age, she danced with considerable vigour and grace.

The attractions of Nice will be increased during the winter by an exhibition of the fine arts, which is to take place during the months of December and January. Preparations for it have already commenced.

The Bishop of Aversa, Naples, has issued a circular to his clergy, warmly recommending them to preach obedience to the present Government; because, he says, "those who resist the constituted powers resist God, and are led to commit the most abominable crimes."

Mr. Pickford, her Majesty's Consul at Paris, has forwarded to his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction, for the Museum of Natural History, a meteoric stone which fell at Dhurmsalla on the 14th of July, 1860, and which was sent by his Excellency the Governor-General of India.

An affair which has caused much scandal, and which is about to be the subject of a court-martial, has occurred in the 2nd battalion of the 7th Fusiliers at Gibraltar. A variety of money, valuables included, having been lost by several officers, they were called together by the commanding officer, Major Birtwhistle, who proposed, in order to prove that the disgrace did not rest with any of them, that a general search of all the quarters should be immediately made. This was stoutly opposed by a solitary officer—an Ensign—who was overruled, and all the missing property was found concealed in his room. The singular part of the affair is that it must have been done from pure acquisitiveness, none of the articles having been made away with, and he being in possession of sufficient means of his own.

The Amazonian doings of the ex-Queen of Naples are spoken of in a letter from Rome as follows:—"Riding a few days since in the Campagna, I was passed by three equestrians—two, certainly, men; the third, a puzzle, but seeming rather of the 'epicene' or doubtful gender. It wore a yellow Zouave jacket, a black garment beyond description clothed its lower members, and on its head was jauntily stuck a bersagliere hat, with a great plume of yellow and black feathers. It rode like a woman—that is, very fast and recklessly, to the evident terror and suffering of its two companions, who, dressed in tight suits of black, and one, at least, with his feet thrust into his stirrups the wrong way, were tempting Providence in a trot. A wide ditch was before them—I have seen men turn from a smaller. She, however, went straight at it, and got well over, and, turning round, and taking off her hat to her 'pounded' companions, there was the beautiful face of the ex-Queen of Naples, who stopped to light her cigar while the two men went laboriously round by the bridge."

CALLER OU, WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

THE mares, on the whole, have not been lucky at Doncaster; and Caller Ou's victory is only the thirteenth they have achieved for this great northern prize in eighty-four years. At first they were much less leniently treated at Doncaster than at Epsom, and the northern racing-men considered that their improvement in the autumn was so great that they were only entitled to a 2lb. allowance, whereas in the Derby they have always received 5lb. In Tarrare's year (1826) an alteration came into effect, which increased the allowance to 3lb., and so it continued until Charles XII.'s year, when Yorkshire gallantry conceded them the 5lb., and they have kept it ever since. It was not until 1842 that Blue Bonnet won under the new scale, and then, although Miss Sarah ran second to The Baron, Canezou to Surplice, and Aphrodite to Newminster, no mare was placed on the roll of victory until Impérieuse's year (1857). Next year it was won by a mare, Sunbeam, and now Caller Ou puts a seal to the mares' success—three times in five consecutive years.

This lucky mare is a mealy brown, with no white about her except a star on the forehead, not very large-boned, and rather short. In fact, if she had the same white blaze she would bear a most remarkable resemblance to her relation Blink Bonny. Her dam, Haricot, who will long be remembered in the racing world as having taxed Job Marson's powers to the utmost to enable Voltigeur (who was of the same year, but gave her 33lb.) to beat her by a head at York for the Flying Dutchman Handicap, was the first foal of Queen Mary (by Gladiator, from a Plenipo dam). Mr. I'Anson, who trained for Mr. Ramsay until his lamented death, bought the mare for a trifle at the sale of the stud, and Haricot by Mango or Lanercost was her first foal. After her she threw Braxey, Balrownie, Blooming Heather, Bonnie Scotland, Blink Bonny, &c., and thus roved the venture to be one of those remarkable ones which few men achieve twice in their lives. Haricot's first foal was a chestnut colt by Longbow, which died at the end of two days. To this succeeded a filly by Annandale and Cramond by Andover, and then Caller Ou. For the next two seasons she was barren in Colonel Towneley's hands, who had bought her for £300; and this year she has a filly foal by Orlando.

Caller Ou's trials, both at two and three, have been most satisfactory, but the secret how to ride her had not been got at, and defeat after defeat was the consequence. She was beaten by Doefoot and Dictator at Beverley, and by each of them again at Carlisle and Stockton respectively; Lady Louisa accommodated her in the same way at Stockton, and Tattoo at Doncaster; and then she scored her first victory at Leicester, receiving 10lb. each from Lava (2) and Maid of Honour. On her own ground at Malton she was beaten by Scrubbing-brush, and won the Nursery Stakes and Langton Plate, and then two defeats for handicaps at Newmarket closed her season. The present did not begin very favourably, as Nicholas made easy work of her for the Waltham Plate at Croxton Park. York Spring, however, found her only beaten a head by Baliverne, to whom she gave 29lb., and victories at Malton and Manchester followed. At the Oaks Challoner made rather too free with her, and she never got near the front towards the finish of the race; and three defeats at Newton and Stockton, and a win at the York August, where Starlight gave her 6lb., did not tend to make Mr. I'Anson believe that he had a stick wherewith to beat "The Drum." However, as in the case of Newminster, Stockwell, Knight of St. George, Impérieuse, Sunbeam, and Gamester, the Epsom ruck produced the St. Leger winner, while its cracks were confounded; and Challoner (riding strictly to his orders, to "keep your hands on her withers") must have convinced the owners of racehorses that on this fatal ground it is the greatest folly not to start your nomination if it have any reasonable form about it. It is said that, but for the knowledge that some of his friends had taken very long shots at 100 to 1, the mare might never have reached Doncaster at all, or certainly not have started for the St. Leger, and Kettledrum would thus have been left to repeat the St. Alban's performance of walking in alone. So completely did the ring believe the whole thing to be "a fluke" that they would have nothing to do with her in the Cleveland Handicap next day. This disbelief was, however, not very unnatural, as Mr. I'Anson did not back her, and contented himself with the chance of the £725 stake. The little mare, who cannot be more than fifteen hands, quickly convinced them that the St. Leger was no mistake, and, as Challoner rode her exactly in the same style, she came out under her 7st. 10lb. and won, pulling double, against a field of eight. The mile was done in 1 min. 43 sec., which is first-rate time, and, seeing that fast animals, like Mdme. de Chantilly and Sweetsance, were most favourably handicapped, and that Flash in the Pan, who ran second, was receiving two years and 5lb. from her, it would have been strange if the pace had not been a clipper. This is the first time that we ever remember to have heard of the St. Leger winner being pulled out for a handicap in the same meeting, but the result was not a little gratifying to Colonel Towneley, who then saw that his horse had met with an opponent worthy of him in the St. Leger. Mr. I'Anson won nothing but the £5000 stakes in the two races, and has at last deprived Mr. Gully of his honourable boast that he alone had won the three great events of the racing year. About £100 to £1 were the current odds about her at starting, and, when the pair had passed the distance and were locked head and head, Mr. I'Anson, who did not believe that his mare could stay, betted £10 even against her. It is said that one of the ring laid a telegraph official £100 to 1s. against her for the privilege of an elevated stand among his apparatus; and divers other little betting stories are afloat, which, true or not, will pass into turf history as a fresh illustration of "the glorious uncertainty" with which the longest heads have grappled in vain.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts, Paris, at its sitting last Saturday, awarded the prizes for architecture. The first grand was given to M. Moyaux, of Anzin (Nord), pupil of M. Lebas; the first second grand to M. Flon, of Hainswillers (Oise), pupil of M. Gudnepin; and the second second grand to M. Chabrol, of Paris, pupil of M. Lebas.

Nine English pickpockets were convicted the other day by the Correctional Tribunal in Paris of pursuing their vocation, to the detriment of the Emperor's liege, on the occasion of the opening of the Boulevard Malesherbes. They were sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment, and ten years' surveillance of the police.

Recent advices from Cyrene have been received, announcing the discovery of further interesting and valuable ancient marbles by Lieutenant Smith, R.E., and Lieutenant Porcher, R.N., who, it may be remembered, received a short time ago a second and more liberal pecuniary grant from the trustees of the British Museum to enable them to prosecute their labours. A man-of-war is to be sent to the port of Marsa Susa to embark these sculptures.

A NEAT BIOGRAPHY.—The Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy is thus described in an American journal:—"Mr. Stephens is considerable of an orator. His health from childhood has been very feeble, being afflicted with four abscesses and a continual derangement of the liver, which gives him a consumptive appearance, though his lungs are sound. He has never weighed over 96lb. His figure is attenuated, his shoulders contracted, and his limbs slender. When speaking, he has at first a shrill, sharp voice, which assumes a more sonorous character as he progresses. His remarks are witty, rhetorical, and solid, with a dash of satire. He was elected to the position of Vice-President (of the Southern Confederacy) on the same day with Jefferson Davis—viz., the 9th of February last."

A Vienna journal states that an English family of five persons occupied for three days several rooms in a large hotel at Salsburg. When about to depart they were presented with a bill of 1100 florins, or about £78. This trifling demand was demurred to. The chief of the party addressed himself to the authorities, and, declaring that he objected to pay on account of the impudence of the charge, not of the largeness of the sum, proposed that the bill should be taxed, and that the sum deducted from it should go to the charities of the town. Thereupon he handed over to the magistrate the 1100 florins, and left the place. The consequence of this mode of proceeding was that the bill was forthwith reduced by 300 florins, which were handed over to the fund for the poor. The name of the hotel is not given, but the paper which tells the story advises German travellers to follow the Englishman's example.

RIFLE CONTEST AT BOSTON.

THE contest by members of the Holland Battalion of Rifle Volunteers for cups presented by Stephen Lewin, Esq., Mayor of Boston; Frederick Cooke, Esq., Deputy Mayor; and Jos. Wren, Esq., took place yesterday week, on the practice-ground at Boston. The cups, which were handsome and appropriate, were supplied by Mr. Joseph Angell, of the Strand, London. That presented by the Mayor (shown in our

THE DONCASTER CUP.—SEE PAGE 318.

Engraving) was designed and manufactured for the occasion, and ornamented in a highly emblematic style with the armorial bearings of the Corporation of Boston, being in the form of a shield having two ducal coronets in pale or; with crest, a ram couchant on a woolpack; while the arms of the cup were appropriately represented by the supporters, two mermaids proper, ducally crowned. The other two cups were ornamented with rifle subjects in frosted silver. The shooting commenced at ten o'clock, and finished about five. Six members from the following corps contested—Boston, Spalding, Holbeach, Gosberton, and Donnington. There was some excellent shooting. The Mayor's cup, 200 yards range, was won by Quartermaster Sergeant Wheeler, of Boston; Mr. Cooke's cup, 400 yards range, by Private G. Thomas, of Boston; and Mr. Wren's cup, 600 yards range, by Bugler Cocks, of the Gosberton and Donnington corps. The successful competitors were then drawn up on the marsh, a number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Mayoress, occupied the bank, and Major Hopkins presented the several prizes in the names of the donors, complimenting the competitors upon the success which had

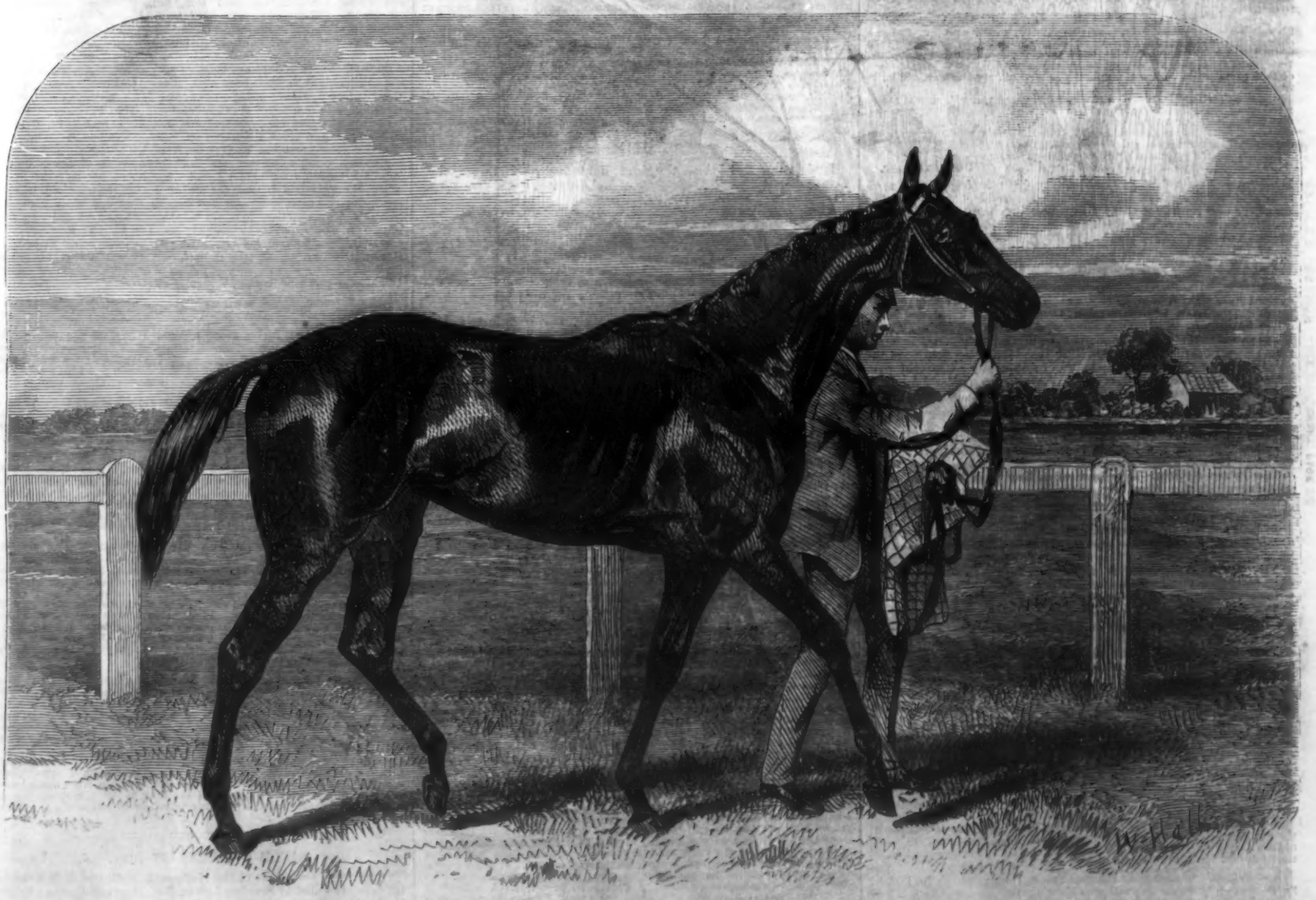
CUP PRESENTED BY STEPHEN LEWIN, ESQ., MAYOR OF BOSTON, TO MR. WHEELER AS THE BEST SHOT AT 200 YARDS RANGE OF THE 3RD LINCOLNSHIRE BATTALION OF RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

attended their labours. The prizemen having returned thanks, three cheers were given for them, for the donors, for the Mayoress, and the Major, and the day's proceedings terminated.

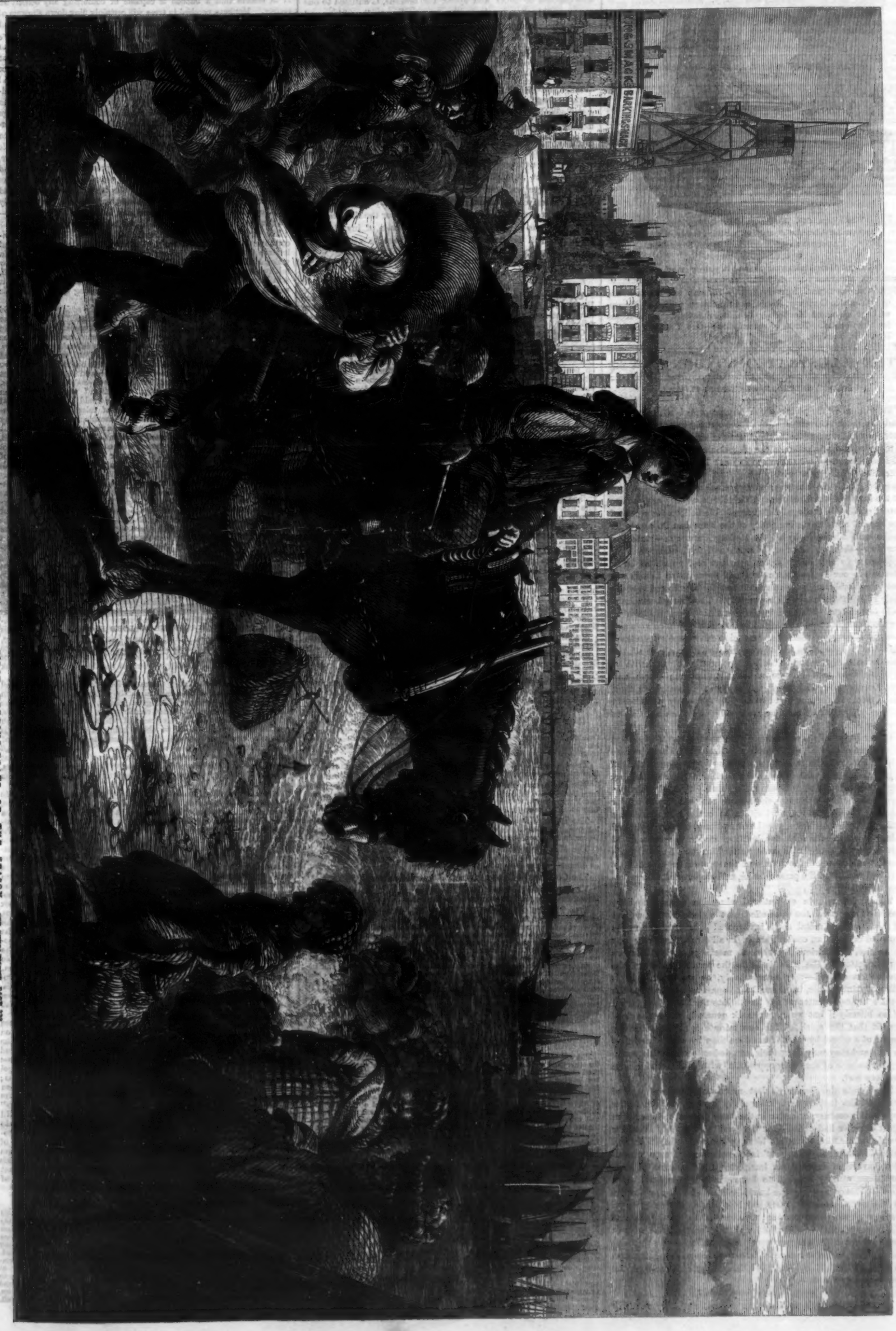
STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.

THIS statuette of one of the most energetic promoters of the volunteer movement, and the active Colonel of the London Scottish Regiment, will, we are sure, be viewed with general interest by all the members of that particular body. It is manufactured by the firm of Sir James Duke and nephews, at the Hill Pottery, Burslem, and represents the gallant nobleman in full uniform, standing in a position of observation, resting on his sword, which—true to the motto, "Defence, not defiance,"—is sheathed, though quite ready to leap from its scabbard on the slightest intimation of danger. The likeness will be generally recognised as a very good one. A solitary thistle springing from the ground indicates the nationality of the subject and the corps of which he is the distinguished leader.

STATUETTE OF LORD ELCHO.



CALLER OU, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



EARLY MORNING AT YARMOUTH—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST HERRING-BOATS OF THE SEASON.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 321.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, Sept. 29.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Michaelmas Day.
Monday, 30.—St. Jerome.
Tuesday, Oct. 1.—Remigius. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
Wednesday, 2.—Arago died, 1853.
Thursday, 3.—Heber died, 1833.
Friday, 4.—Sir J. Rennie died, 1821. New Moon, 6h. 56m., a.m.
Saturday, 5.—The Sultan declares War against Russia, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1861.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 54	9 38	10 20	11 1	11 36	—	0 4	0 29	0 51	1 19	1 33	1 59	2 11	2 39

Will be published early in October,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

THE wisdom of the policy which has prompted both our own and the French Government to adhere strictly to a line of non-interference in reference to the American struggle has received a remarkable confirmation in the reception given to the Emperor of Russia's well-meant recommendation. The excellence of the intention is fully and readily recognised, but, for all practical purposes, the letter has received very much the same treatment at the hands of the Northern public as that usually assigned to intermeddlers in conjugal differences. We believe the secret of the general non-interfering policy of the European Powers to lie in the tacit admission by all the leading statesmen—including our own—that we do not, in truth and fact, understand or appreciate in any adequate measure the real points at issue. Meanwhile our Transatlantic brethren seem to us to ask, and very reasonably, nothing whatever but to be allowed to settle their own differences in their own way. The future is emphatically *in nubibus*. Whether, in the event of victory proclaiming for the North, a re-union effected by coercion can have in it any element of lasting; whether any coercion can compel recalcitrant States to send members to Congress; and whether, above all, the proclamation of freedom to the black population of the south be anything more than a mere military manœuvre;—these, and a hundred other questions of almost equal import, have their solution still in the womb of Time. This is notably a matter in reference to which we must be pardoned if we place no faith in the prophets.

Once more our Japanese news gives grave cause for doubt as to the permanence of the friendly relations said to have been so triumphantly effected. It is clear that as long as our accredited representatives in the island are not efficiently protected, but are liable to such murderous onslaughts as that of which we have just received the news, there is no real security to life or property there; and we must either be content to maintain a sufficient protecting force, naval and military, on the spot, and administer the affairs of the legation under the muzzles of Armstrong guns, or the Japanese authorities must have a sharp lesson read them on the nature of the protection afforded by civilised nations to the persons, suite, and property of their representatives.

The recent minute on national education appears to have produced very much the same effect on the clerical world as one of the new liquid metal shells is supposed to bring about on the crowded decks of an enemy's ship. In all directions every one is on fire, and furious speeches at meetings, and still more furious letters to the press, indicate the terrible nature of the commotion excited—very unreasonably, as we think. It is obviously impossible, in so small a compass as we devote to the week's topics, to enter at any length into the items complained of so bitterly; but we may remark generally for our readers' benefit that the spirit of the new minute is rather to test the merits of a school by what it has done than by what it promises to do; and they may draw their own deduction from this touching the animus of the bitter opposition with which the minute has been met.

The Comte de Persigny's last move on the chessboard of home politics in France is mournfully comic. In the earlier days of this century, or rather in the later days of the last, if an agent of police had called on a "suspect" and gravely asked for certain information about his birth, parentage, education, and general history, the "suspect" in question might very reasonably have been excused for imagining the existence of some intentions wofully inimical to his notions of personal liberty. Now in France, as every one knows, editors of and contributors to the press come all more or less under the category of "suspects," and when certain particulars of the kind indicated were demanded, it is matter of small wonder that the request begot suspicion. We are next informed, however, that the information sought was merely in connection with an intention to decorate certain editors. Did the Emperor never hear the much-used quotation—

Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes?

Lord Ellenborough is doubtless a great authority on many topics, and doubtless, as a thoroughly plain outspoken nobleman who chooses to think and speak for himself, is entitled to our respect. Whether, however, the country generally will accord to him the high position he challenges as a great military prophet is, to say the least, extremely questionable. His Lordship's notion of the use of our volunteer force in action appears to be that they should be thrown forward in order to cover by the smoke of their fire the movements of the regular troops, and so protect the latter from the terrible effects of the new order of artillery. Setting aside the obvious consideration that a few dozen of the old-fashioned "stinkpots" rolled into position by as many boys would answer the purpose of producing an impenetrable veil of smoke quite as effectually, Lord Ellenborough seems to have quite overlooked the fact that a very considerable number of the rifle corps are already pronounced by competent authority able to take position and manœuvre with the regulars, and that more must follow. Why, then, assign exclusively to volunteers duties which may equally devolve on the light companies of infantry regiments or the rifle brigade? It is invidious to draw distinctions. In case of invasion the volunteers will fall in with the line and share its work like any other regiments.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues to enjoy the relaxation of her Highland home. Her Majesty during the past week has made frequent excursions among the mountains, and on one occasion extended her drive nearly a hundred miles.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Balmoral at nine o'clock in the morning on an excursion by Invermark to the valley of North Esk and Fettercairn. From the Bridge of Muick the Royal party rode on ponies past Mount Keen, by the "Ladder Burn," to Glen Mark, where they lunched with Lord Dalhousie. After luncheon her Majesty visited his Lordship at Invermark, and thence drove down the North Esk to Fettercairn, where her Majesty passed the night.

The Royal party left Fettercairn at a quarter before ten on Saturday morning, and returned to Balmoral at seven in the evening by the Cairn Mouth, Bridge of Dye, and Ballogie, proceeding from Aboyne, through Glen Tamar, to the Bridge of Muick.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Fowler officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, went out driving, and walked home through Balmoral woods. The Earl and Countess of Fife and Viscount Powerscourt had the honour of being invited to dinner.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, drove to Alt-na-Guithesack, and rode thence up to the head of Loch Muick where her Majesty lunched. The Royal party returned to Balmoral in the evening. The Prince Consort and Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Lord Stanley of Alderley, went out deer-stalking. The Right Hon. John Headlam, Judge Advocate General, arrived at the Castle, and transacted business with her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred left Balmoral at ten o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., attended by Major Cowell, for Liverpool, whence his Royal Highness embarked on Saturday on board the Niagara for the purpose of joining his ship, the St. George, at Halifax.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur returned to Balmoral on Saturday, after having made a tour through the Highlands, visiting Stirling, Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Loch Tay, and Blair Athol, where his Royal Highness honoured the Duke and Duchess of Atholl with a visit.

Lord Stanley of Alderley arrived at Balmoral on Saturday evening, in succession to the Duke of Newcastle, who left at an early hour in the morning.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia arrived at Dover on Wednesday, by special steamer, from Calais, on their way to Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where a mansion has been engaged for their reception. His Excellency the Baron Brunnow was in attendance to meet their Imperial Highnesses.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Southampton.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland arrived at Folkestone from Boulogne on Saturday, by the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamboat Prince Ernest. Their Graces proceeded to London by the tidal train, and have since left town for Dunrobin, N.B.

The Duke of Beaufort returned to Gopsall House on Saturday last from Doncaster. His Grace and the Duchess have since gone to Troy House, in Monmouthshire.

The Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil have left Grosvenor-square for Burghley House, near Stamford, where they were joined on Saturday by the noble Marquis from Doncaster.

The Countess of Jersey has left England for the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Saturday, from Walmer Castle.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN COBLENTZ.—On entering Coblentz on the evening of the 20th the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince and Princess rode in a carriage immediately behind that occupied by the King of Prussia, and were enthusiastically cheered, especially by those of British nationality either resident in the town or neighbourhood, or who were making a tour in Rhineland. Immediately after the Royal carriages came an enormous torchlight procession, consisting of the various societies and corporations of the town, bearing their flags and banners, headed by the Chief Magistrate and the Town Council, and numbering in all 2900 persons. The national hymn was sung by the populace, and the procession made the circuit of the town, and soon afterwards the Royal visitors left the castle in open carriages and passed through the illuminated streets. The scene at this time was magnificent, for not only was the town illuminated, but resplendent fires shone on the Rhine bridge, at the magnificent castle of Ehrenbreitstein on the opposite shore, and on the neighbouring heights.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Miss Catherine Graham, formerly of Netherby, Cumberland, and for some time residing at Malta, but late of Jersey, where she died on the 22nd ult., was proved in London, on the 11th inst., by Major George Graham, her brother, general executor, except as to her property in the island of Malta, over which Miss Harriet Lindsay is nominated executrix. The testatrix is highly connected, being a sister of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham and of Major Graham, Registrar-General. She has died possessed of property both in England and in the island of Malta, which latter is bestowed upon a valued and esteemed friend, Miss Lindsay, whom she also nominates "universal" legatee of all her property in the island of Malta. Her property in England is bequeathed to her brothers and sisters, except the sum of £500 left to Miss Lindsay out of this property and one or two minor legacies. The residuary legatee appointed to the English property is Major Graham.

The will of Major Edward Becher Marsack, of her Majesty's 13th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, was administered to in the London Court of Probate on the 14th inst., by his relict, the residuary legatee, there being no executor appointed in the will, which bears date Jan. 14, 1860, and was executed in the presence of Lieutenant W. M. Williams, Adjutant of the 13th Regiment, and Assistant-Surgeon James Macdonald, also of the 13th Regiment of her Majesty's Madras Indian forces. This gallant officer, who appears to have passed the principal part of his military career in India, has left his property, both real and personal, to his relict for her entire use and disposition. The will is very short, and contains no other bequests or directions whatsoever.

The will of Algernon Attwood, Esq., formerly of Dartford, Kent, and of Gracechurch-street, London, but late of Bumore, Torquay, Devon, which bears date the 7th of July last, was proved in the principal registry on the 7th inst. by his relict, sole executrix. The testator's will is exceedingly brief, and is simply confined to one bequest, which is in favour of his relict, to whom he has left his entire estate, real and personal, for her sole use and disposition; appointing her, together with three gentlemen, guardians to their children. The testator, who died at the age of forty-eight, was the son of the well-known Thomas Attwood, Esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham, who had acquired great popularity on the currency question.

LITERATURE AND ART.

IT is seldom that a baboon is capable of conferring any benefit on society. Monkeys perched in trees will certainly fling down showers of juicy and nutritious cocoanuts, but then they use them as missiles, and with them not unfrequently crack the skulls of the negroes who have been throwing stones at their pugships. Here and there we hear of an ape who helps a mountebank to earn his livelihood; but, as a rule, the simious tribe cost much more than they are worth. One would rather keep an ourang-outang a week than a fortnight; and, as for the Gorilla! as for that ferocious, sanguinary, untamable, treacherous, and semi-fabulous brute, who would ever suspect him of being a benefactor to humanity, or of putting bread into the mouths of honest men? Strange as it may appear, the Gorilla has this week appeared under a philanthropic aspect—that is, he has again given the savans something to quarrel about, the newspapers something to write about, and the public something to talk about. Are not these boons to the public at large, especially in mid September, when the daily press was almost moribund from inanition of news; when "enormous gooseberries" and "showers of frogs" were beginning to loom on the horizon, and when so bald and dreary a theme as "the new educational minute" was eagerly seized upon by famished newsmongers, and, in its minutest particulars—we mean no pun—descanted upon by the hour, *de die in diem?*

The new phase into which the Du Chaillu-cum-Gray-cum-Owen-controversy is *re* Gorilla has just entered is all due to a wonderful letter written from the Gaboon country by one Mr. Walker, and in which M. Du Chaillu is called all sorts of uncomfortable names. How rejoiced we are that we have no part in the controversy! *Tôt ou tard*, said Mdme. de Maintenon, *tout se sait*. Sooner or later, we suppose, it will be known who is right and who is wrong among these baboonatic belligerents.

"Can you spell correctly? Bad spelling is the rock on which 1766 out of 1972 Civil Service candidates were wrecked." Thus runs an advertisement which lately greeted our eyes in a weekly paper. Can anybody spell correctly? George IV., it is reported, could not. In the "Stuart Papers" the young Pretender spells his father's name, James, thus—"Gems." Napoleon, it seems to be agreed, was a wretched speller, and wrote almost illegibly, purposely to conceal his defective orthography. With Lord Malmesbury's opinions on the value of correct spelling we are all familiar; and if that eminent professor of phonetics, Mr. Isaac Pitman, had his way, "beautiful" would be written "butifie," and the journal in which we write would be the "Ilustrated Lundn Nuz." Recognising the principles of toleration as to orthography, we are still of opinion that considerable inconvenience may arise from the incorrect spelling of proper names. When the present Emperor of the French was elected President of the Republic, in 1848, hundreds of votes given in his favour were cancelled through the fact of ignorant peasants having filled up their tickets with the name of "Ludwig Bompar" and "Luigi Poupart," in lieu of the real one, Louis Bonaparte.

M. Doré has just completed a great work, in which, as in his illustrations to the "Wandering Jew," the grotesque is mingled with the fantastic, the romantic, and the terrible. He has furnished seventy-six large drawings as illustrations to the "Divina Commedia" of Dante Alighieri. Messrs. Hachette, of Paris, are the publishers; but the book has appeared in an English dress, with an admirable blank verse translation of the Florentine's immortal text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, a brother, we believe, of Mr. Dante Rossetti, the accomplished Pre-Raphaelite painter.

A very large circle of friends and admirers, public as well as private, will be grieved to hear that Mr. Edmund Yates, the versatile and indefatigable journalist, light littérateur, and dramatic critic, has been very dangerously ill, and is still grievously indisposed. Mr. Yates was stricken down by bilious fever at Martigny, on his way to Italy, whither he was journeying to enjoy a brief annual holiday. He was brought back to England in a very critical state, and is now recruiting at the seaside, whence we trust shortly to hear news of his complete convalescence. Ah! the hard fate of the literary cabhorse, harnessed to his rapid Hansom by night as well as by day. Brace him up very tightly between the shafts, put a very large pair of wheels to the cab, and he will make rapid running; but he *will* break down sometimes.

The illustrious Italian poet Giovanni Battista Niccolini, the friend and contemporary of Manzoni and Silvio Pellico, and in his own country as famous as either of his great friends, is dead. He was the author of many admirable poems, classic plays, philological treatises, and academic discourses. In his drama of "Nabuccodonosore"—which even the Italians will persist in abbreviating into "Nabucco"—he is thought to have foreshadowed, under an Assyrian veil, the downfall of the first Napoleon. Niccolini's romantic drama, "Giovanni da Procida," produced in 1830, at Florence, had the honour of being suppressed, at the instigation of the Austrian Ambassador. Only one of his works, "Arnold of Brescia," appears to have been translated into the English language.

Ample biographical notices have already appeared of the late eminent portrait-sculptor, Mr. John Francis (the father of Mrs. Thorneycroft), who during his long and honourable career created a whole Glyptotheca of Whig notabilities in marble. It has been mentioned as a peculiar feature in Mr. Francis's artistic experience that he executed a bust of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha almost from imagination, materials and models for the portrait being wholly wanting; and that the bust, when completed, gave the highest satisfaction to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. This reminds us of a curious anecdote told of Northcote, the painter. A lady in deep mourning called upon him to order a portrait of her son, who had been killed in battle. She had no materials to give him, not so much as a faded miniature or a profile cut out of black paper. All she could do was to describe minutely the features, complexion, expression, bearing, and dress of the deceased. This she did, day after day, for a considerable period, sitting behind the artist as he worked, giving directions, suggesting alterations, sometimes weeping, sometimes softly singing to herself. At length the portrait was completed. The lady declared it to be an admirable likeness, and thanked Northcote warmly for the pains he had taken. She paid him fifty guineas, the stipulated price, and went away, promising to send for the picture; but *she never came back again*. Northcote never saw or heard from her more; he never knew her name; and at his death the portrait was still with its back to the wall in his studio.

An interesting treatise might be written on "plays that have been written with a political purpose, and that have had an influence on history." Schiller's "Robbers" is said to have helped to break up the Holy Roman Empire; Beaumarchais' "Barber of Seville" and "Marriage of Figaro" are always quoted among the proximate causes of the great French Revolution; the "Revisor" of Nicholas Gogol shook the iniquitous edifice of Russian bureaucracy to its foundations; and Gay's "Beggars' Opera," though professing to be a mere satire on the Italian opera, had a deeper political aim—as an attack on the Government of Sir Robert Walpole. To these "plays with a purpose" must now be added the Bengalee indigo-planting drama called "Nil Darpan," which has thrown the whole Anglo-Indian community into a ferment, which has brought about a "State trial" in Calcutta, productive of a degree of interest unknown since the prosecution of Nuncomar, and the ill-advised translation into English and publication of which have cost an eminent and meritorious Anglo-Indian official his place. We know all about "Nil Darpan," as a play, by this time; but who is the Bengalee Beaumarchais? Who responds to the cry of "Author, author"?

Brewers and beer drinkers will be interested to learn, on the authority of the Bavarian *Hop Gazette*, that the crop of that valuable vegetable is this year somewhat wonderful in Germany. The editor writes in perfect ecstasy. "Hops!" he exclaims, "hops here, there, and everywhere! There are not hands enough to be found for the picking, and wages are rising fast. The harvest is superior to anything that could have been imagined. Hops of inferior quality were sold at 52 florins the hundredweight. In Nuremberg, Altdorfer have been sold at 70 florins, and Hollelauer at 90 florins; at Schwetzingen, from one day to the next, there was a fall of 100 down to 75 florins; at Herbruck, on the 4th instant, the price was 80 to 85 florins, and a few days after sales were made at 70 to 75 florins, but in small quantities, buyers holding back in the apparently well-grounded hope of a further fall. The reduction upon last year's prices is something enormous."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Rifle Brigade took part in a grand divisional field-day at Aldershott on Saturday last, and acquitted themselves creditably by the side of the regular troops.

The metropolis was visited with a storm of wind and rain in the course of Sunday night and Monday morning, which occasioned some damage to the shipping in the river, the houses on shore, and the trees in the parks. The river overflowed its banks and penetrated into the houses and cellars in the lower districts, causing discomfort, and even serious loss.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday David Griffiths Jones, a medical man, who was charged with having forged a will and committed perjury in the Probate Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury, and the prosecution abandoned the graver accusation. On Thursday he was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Last week the births of 1830 children (944 boys and 886 girls) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1851-60 the average number was 1637.—The deaths registered in London last week were 1196, which is nearly the same as the numbers returned in three previous weeks. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years 1851-60, after correction for increase of population, is 1284. Two nonagenarians, both men, died in the week, their ages being 93 and 94.

A letter-carrier on the Lombard-street walk, a youth, named Edmund William Bullen, has been apprehended on charge of detaining enormous numbers of letters addressed to persons in his walk, and appropriating, in some instances, the valuable inclosures. It is stated that 1500 letters were found concealed in his locker at the Post Office, some written in May and April last. There were also 70 or 80 letters addressed to legal gentlemen in the Temple, Bullen having been employed for a short time on that walk. He was brought up for examination before the Bow-street magistrate on Tuesday and remanded. From the circumstance of a passport being found upon him it is imagined he contemplated flight.

A requisition, pretty numerously signed, was presented to the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, requesting him to allow himself to be put in nomination for the mayoralty for another year. In reply his Lordship repeated what he stated a few months ago, that he had had enough of the toil and was content with the honours of one year's experience of the mayoralty; but he added that, though he could take no active steps in the matter, if the citizens considered his services of value to them, and manifested that opinion by their votes, he would not refuse compliance. The interest of the next mayoralty consists chiefly in this, that the occupant of the chair next year will be entitled to a baronetcy on occasion of the Prince of Wales coming of age. The question will be decided to-day (Saturday).

The Indian Famine Relief Fund.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the committee for managing this fund was held at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor acted as Chairman, and there were present—Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alderman Finnis, Mr. H. M. Parker, Mr. P. Cazenove, Mr. Deputy Obbard, Mr. Low, and Mr. Goodman. The honorary secretaries reported that the total amount of the subscriptions received at the Mansion House was £114,428, of which £108,500 had been remitted to India; £2562 had been expended in the collection and administration of the fund, and £3366 remained in hand, consisting of bills not yet at maturity. Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, in a letter to the Lord Mayor, dated from Fort William on the 8th of August, writes:—"I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to repeat on behalf of the government and people of this country the grateful sense which I entertain of the noble and prompt liberality which the English people have displayed in coming forward to relieve the natives of Upper India in the calamity with which they have been visited, and I share in the hope suggested by your Lordship that the sympathy manifested on this occasion will be accepted by the natives of India as evidence of the desire of the British nation to fulfil their duty to their Indian fellow-subjects." An interesting letter was also read to the meeting, addressed by Jugonnauth Sunkersett, a native gentleman, president of the Bombay association, to the Lord Mayor, under date of the 12th of August. He writes that he had been requested by the committee of management of that association to convey to his Lordship the expression of their admiration of the noble manner in which the people of England have responded to the appeal from India for the relief of the sufferers from the "terrible famine" which has been raging in the North-West Provinces. The Mayor of Port Louis, in the Mauritius, had forwarded to Bombay £2000 as a first remittance, and the entire subscriptions of the colony were expected to amount to between £3000 and £10,000. Besides the £108,500 forwarded from London to India, Manchester has sent £6400; Dublin £3500; and Glasgow, £6500. Liverpool has also forwarded a correspondingly large sum.

Christ's Hospital.—Saturday last being the festival of St. Matthew, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, City Chamberlain, and other members of the Civic Corporation attended in state at Christ's Hospital for the purpose of hearing the annual orations. Service was performed in Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. George Charles Bell, M.A., an alumnus of Christ Church. The visitors then proceeded to the hall, where the orations were delivered. The first was by Mr. Hyde Edward Walker, third Grecian, who is proceeding to Pembroke College, Cambridge. It was a prologue in Latin Iambics, in imitation of Terence. He was followed in a Greek oration, relating to the foundation of the college, by Mr. Arthur Thornhill Waugh, fifth Grecian (classical medallist, 1861), who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Edward Stafford Carlos, the first Grecian (classical medallist 1860, mathematical medallist 1861, Richards medallist 1860 and 1861, and Montefiore priseman 1861), who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, delivered the English oration, which was highly applauded. The Latin oration was delivered by Mr. Robert George Glenn, the fourth Grecian, scholar of Magdalen College, Cambridge. Mr. James Collin Francis Morson, second Grecian, scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, delivered the French oration, and the following were then recited:—Greek Iambics, translation from "Henry VIII.," by Mr. Henry Hughes, sixth Grecian (mathematical medallist, 1860); Latin Alcaics, translation of "The Mountain Stream," by Mr. George Atkinson Cromie, eighth Grecian; Greek Sapphics, translation from "Gertrude of Wyoming," by Mr. Edward Colbourne Baber, seventh Grecian; Latin Hexameters, "Italia Rediviva," Richards Prize Composition, by Mr. Edward Stafford Carlos, first Grecian; Greek Hexameters, translation of "The Entry into Jerusalem," by Mr. Clifton Bokenham, tenth Grecian; Latin Elegiacs, translation from "The Giaour," by Mr. Frederick Clarence Barber, ninth Grecian; English poem, "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington," by Mr. J. C. E. Morson, second Grecian. The orations and translations were well received and enthusiastically applauded.

The Queen has appoved of Mr. John T. Neal as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America.

The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with one of the sisters of Francis II. was solemnised yesterday week in the Vatican, the Pope pronouncing the nuptial benediction.

M. Zwirner, the architect by whom the work of completing the cathedral of Cologne has for many years been conducted, died in that city on the 22nd inst.

Mr. Serrill, who was arrested in New York a short time since on a charge of high treason, has been examined, and honourably liberated by the American Government.

The report of the Select Committee of the Lower House, which sat last Session on the Board of Admiralty, has just been issued. The report proper consists of two lines only, referring the reader to the evidence, which occupies nearly 800 pages.

A letter from Constantinople asserts that a great schism is expected to take place in the Eastern Greek Church, a large portion of the Greek clergy endeavouring to bring about a union with the Roman Church on the condition of the preservation of the Greek ceremonial.

The *Constitucional* of Madrid states that the Emperor of the French, in order to put an end to the conflict which has arisen between the Cabinets of Madrid and Turin about the diplomatic and consular archives of the ex-kingdom of Naples, has suggested that they shall be placed in the care of the French Ambassador and the French Consuls.

The British subjects residing at Dusseldorf and its neighbourhood have presented an address of congratulation to the King of Prussia on the occasion of his Majesty visiting that town. His Majesty heartily thanked the deputation for the sentiments and wishes expressed, and said that he completely shared the sentiments respecting the intimate relations between the two nations, and equally hoped that no other rivalry than that expressed in the address would ever take place between the two kingdoms.

The first stone of an English church was laid on the 13th of September at Carlsbad, in Bohemia, the "King of German watering-places." The design, by Mr. Ewin Christian, is that of a simple early English chapel, with high pitched roof and bell turret. A portion of the "Garthenthal," a site both quiet and easy of access, was purchased for the sum of £100, and vested, by direction of the Austrian Government, in the names of five English noblemen and gentlemen.

The Dutch Colonies in the East Indies.—The Hague journals state that the last accounts from the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, which, however, only come down to July 31, are generally satisfactory. The populations of the districts in Borneo which were inundated in the spring, were returning; and hopes were entertained that by their activity in cultivating the land a good harvest would be obtained. On the other hand, an expedition, under the orders of Major Schnack, which was sent to capture Antasari, chief of the rebels of Banjermassing, had failed, half the men composing it being killed or wounded. The letters suggest that, instead of petty expeditions, which only fatigue the Dutch soldiers and give courage to the enemy, energetic measures ought to be undertaken. Pirates had recommenced their depredations on the west coast of Borneo, and had even carried off some men from the island called Billiton, and the attempts made to check them had not succeeded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. J. B. Smith, one of the members for Stockport, has made a gift of sixty-seven pictures to the Vernon Park Gallery, Stockport.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Wednesday, two grocers were fined £25 each for selling adulterated as pure coffee.

A bed of cannel coal, 3 feet 4 inches in thickness, of similar quality to the "Wigan and Leeswood" cannel, was on Monday reached in the new borings of the Broncoed Colliery Company.

On Monday afternoon, at Mangotsfield, near Bristol a goods-train was run into by an excursion-train from Liverpool. No one, happily, was killed, but twelve or thirteen were hurt.

A desperate poaching affray took place at Capesthorne, near Macclesfield, on Sunday night, when three of Mr. Davenport's watchers were set upon by ten poachers and severely maltreated, after which the whole gang made their escape. Three of them, however, being known to the watchers, were afterwards apprehended, and have been committed for trial.

An influential meeting of the business men of Birmingham has decided on the establishment, on trial, of an exchange in that town. At first, this institution will be held in a room lent for the purpose, free of rent, by the Midland Institute. The subscription has, accordingly, been fixed for the present at the low figure of half a guinea. The names of sixty-five subscribers were given in.

Last year the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Perkins, had a silver cradle presented to him in consequence of the birth of his daughter during his mayoralty. The Southampton Town Council met on Thursday for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of a silver cradle to Mr. Coles, the present Mayor of that town, on account of the birth of his daughter—an event which took place a few days since.

The round of autumnal meetings, agricultural and otherwise, has fairly commenced, several having been held during the past week. At a meeting of the County Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday, at Hertford, the three county members were present, and addressed the company. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in an eloquent speech, took a survey of foreign affairs, congratulated his audience on the progress of constitutional government in Italy, lamented the fratricidal war now raging in America, and expressed his opinion that it would be well for all parties—for America as well as England—that the States should divide themselves into several independent Governments rather than aim at the construction of one overgrown empire.

The weather was stormy on the coast at the beginning of this week. Three vessels were driven ashore on Monday near Whitehaven, and there was a wreck on the Goodwin Sands; but no loss of life is reported. The gale of Monday was experienced with great severity over a large part of Scotland, though fortunately in few instances attended with the destruction of life or property. The rain was the heaviest and most continuous that had fallen for several years, and all the rivers and their banks were flooded to an extent rarely witnessed. To the east of Dunfermline the railway line, for about a mile, was laid under water, threatening even to extinguish the fire of the engines. Many fields in hollow situations were converted for the time into sheets of water; but owing to the harvest being almost over, even in the late districts, there was little damage done to the crops. In many cases trees and animals were carried down by the suddenly swollen streams, and in some cases bridges were considerably injured. At Dalkeith a boy was carried away by the spate, and a man who endeavoured to rescue him was also drowned.

A Trafalgar Hero.—In a very poor room in a back street by Avonside, Tewkesbury, is living a man named Sandilands, eighty-three years of age (on the Victory's books miscalled Sanders), one of the seamen who helped to carry Nelson down below after he had received his death-wound at the Battle of Trafalgar. At the Peace, Sandilands left the Navy without claim to pension; went knocking about the world as sailors do; at last returned to his native place, Tewkesbury, and worked on the roads until old age and infirmity threw him on the parish. Some friends acquainted with his sad story made the facts known to the Nelson family, and they, after proper inquiry, forthwith agreed to allow him for life 2s. 6d. per week for extra comforts. But the parochial authorities treated the Nelson allowance as part of his weekly income, and reduced their grant to 1s. per week, thus leaving this poor old man to exist upon 3s. 6d. per week, occasionally increased by donations from kind friends in Tewkesbury. And now in his old age this poor old man, who stood by Nelson in his last moments, is slowly wearing away in a state next door to want.

Mr. B. Guinness Hill, whose conduct towards his child has excited so much sensation among all classes, was again brought before the magistrates at Rugby on Saturday last. The two women who are supposed to have received the unfortunate child of the accused from his hands were examined, and gave evidence which bears out the statements of the case already published. In one point, however, the original story seems to have been a green exaggeration of the facts. The money to which Mrs. Hill is entitled, and her son after her if he survive, instead of being £14,000 a year, has dwindled down to £14,000 in the principal. The motive for such unnatural cruelty as the prisoner is accused of is thus materially diminished. Mr. Hill's counsel distinctly declared that at the proper time he should be prepared with a full answer to the charge against his client. The adjourned and final examination of Mr. Hill took place on Wednesday, and the magistrates committed him to take his trial on the charge originally preferred against him of falsifying the registration of his child's birth. The evidence given on Wednesday does not materially add to the facts already known.

Extraordinary Riot.—The magistrates sitting at the Police Court of Bursleem, near Birmingham, on Tuesday, were occupied for a considerable time in the investigation of an extraordinary charge of riot preferred against eight men—Robert Hales, of Mow Cop; Thomas Hales, of Mow Cop; George Machin, of Biddulph; John Hall, of Mow Cop; Thomas Hales, of Longton; Thomas Hales, of Wolverhampton; Richard Cresswell, of Mow Cop; and Joseph Hales, of Mow Cop. On the morning of Sept. 9 the family of Mr. Oldacre, a retired solicitor, residing at Norton-green Hall, a mile or two from Burslem, Staffordshire, were surprised by receiving a visit from nine or ten men, whose object was evidently not a friendly one. Among these men were the prisoners, with the exception of Hall and Hales, of Wolverhampton. They demanded possession of the hall, claiming it as the property of one of their number under the will of a former owner. They were told to prosecute their claim in the usual way, but they were only removed from the premises after a scuffle and by the aid of constables. Next day they came with a crowd of rough companions about a hundred strong, made a regular attack upon the house, broke open doors, and, rushing in, destroyed a great deal of the furniture. They were ultimately ejected by the assistance of a large number of neighbours. An adjournment of the case was asked for and granted. The prisoners were then bound over to appear at Hanley on Monday next.

Mr. Laing on the Prospects of India.—On Thursday week Mr. S. Laing, the Finance Minister of India, attended a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Supply Association, and the Manchester Cotton Cultivation Company, summoned for the purpose of communicating to the hon. gentleman their views and wishes relative to the promotion of commerce with our East Indian possessions, and especially with regard to the supply of cotton for the manufactures of England. The meeting took place at Manchester, in the Mayor's parlour at the Townhall, and was presided over by Mr. Curtis, the Mayor of the city. The Mayor having briefly introduced Mr. Laing, and directed attention to the objects of the conference, Mr. Ross, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, rose to present an address from the chamber, and was followed by Mr. John Cheetham, who presented an address from the Cotton Supply Association. Mr. John Platt, of Oldham, presented an address from the Manchester Cotton Cultivation Company. All these gentlemen addressed the meeting at some length in reference to India, their remarks being mainly directed to the importance of improving the internal means of communication in India by the improvement of common roads, the means of water-carriage, and the construction of railways. They also called attention to the still unsatisfactory state of the law in India with reference to land tenures. Mr. Laing, in his reply, after briefly recounting the wonderful progress of English dominion in India, proceeded to point out the primary importance attached to a healthy condition of the finances. He reviewed the state of financial affairs in India at the time when he first went out, and dwelt on the great importance of reducing public expenditure in that part of our empire. He thought that taxation had reached its limit, and that, therefore, the only fund available for public works was to be found in the savings which could be effected. The hon. gentleman dwelt with emphasis on the necessity of governing India on the spot, and not from home. Noticing the complaints against the existing land tenure in many parts of India, he expressed an opinion that the want of rapid communication with great centres was a more effectual barrier to the settlement of Europeans in the country. To promote the growth of cotton Mr. Laing thought capital advanced to the growers was especially necessary, and to enable this to be done with safety a proper law of contracts was essential. He described what had been enacted on the question, and, after alluding to an early prospect of the reduction of the import duties on cotton, wound up by appealing to his hearers to take, with him, a view of these matters higher than their merely commercial aspect. Mr. Laing was greatly cheered during the delivery of his address.

We are requested to state that the Education Minute of the 29th of July last will not be put into operation till after the 31st of March, 1862.

Further experiments on Jones's target with an Armstrong 100-pounder, at 200 yards, have proved the efficacy of its resisting powers; and the next step appears to be the practicability of applying its angular principle to ship-building.

The published report of the Registrar-General for 1859 gives the following result as compared with 1849:—Marriages in churches of the Establishment, in 1849, 129,182; in 1859, 136,219. Marriages in other places, in 1849, 18,701; in 1859, 21,513.

MODERN ITALIAN SERMONS IN OLD FLORENTINE STONES.

The following particulars relative to the Old Bargello, Florence, were omitted last week in a few of our early impressions:—

Besides the many moral and intellectual signs of the new times in Italy, not a few of a material nature may also be observed, especially in the lovely "City of Flowers," on the banks of the Arno, marking the commencement of a new epoch in the national life, and heralding a new order of things. Florence is busy in beautifying herself in at least a dozen different directions, making herself even worthier than she was before of the high destiny, which is very probably in store for her, of becoming the capital of the new Italian kingdom; and, at all events, obeying the salutary impulse towards a renewed era of prosperity and activity which her recent emancipation has communicated to her. Florence does not accomplish such things by means of an Imperial fiat. Municipal public spirit must be appealed to; the citizens must tax themselves; municipal counsellors still, as more than five hundred years ago, presided over by their chief with the time-honoured old title of "Gonfaloniere," must debate and decide. Italians, like Englishmen, show a marvellous aptitude for managing these things for themselves. Yet the amount of improvement, of all sorts, which is rapidly being accomplished in Florence may bear a very fair proportional comparison with the doings which have excited our wonder so much at Paris.

But of all the various undertakings of this sort, completed or in progress, in Florence, there is perhaps no one so strikingly characteristic of the new order of things as the restoration of the venerable old Bargello. Most of those who have visited Florence will remember the grim and gloomy-looking old building, with its square mediæval tower at one corner, which is known by that name. They will remember having, in the course of their rambles through the heart of the oldest part of the city, at least peeped in through the forbidding-looking doorway, and caught a sight of the wonderfully picturesque court, with its fantastic old exterior stair. Perhaps they did not venture to enter, for the Bargello was the Florentine Newgate; and the ill-favoured prison look peculiar to gaols, and the sinister reputation of the place, were not calculated to invite them.

The Bargello was in the old Italian cities the officer charged with the criminal jurisdiction and police of the town; and the building in which he resided, and in which the prison under his superintendence was situated, was popularly called by the same name. But the grand old castle, which has for many centuries been doomed to bear that ill-omened appellation in Florence, was not always a bargello. It was the work of Arnolfo, the celebrated architect of the cathedral, and built to be the Palazzo della Signoria, the residence of the chief magistrate, and the chief seat of the Republican Government, ages before the more celebrated and still more magnificent edifice now known as the Palazzo Vecchio (the old palace), was built by the thriving and increasing Republic for that purpose. When Republican Florence became too great and too grand to be contented with the fine old halls built for it by Arnolfo, when the citizens required a sala dei cinque cento—a room fit for a council board of five hundred members—then the older building was degraded into a prison. And few chapters of the history of the rough old Republican times, or of the subsequent smoother but worse times of the Mediceau principality, can be got through without records of trunkless heads exposed at the Bargello windows, or decapitations in the centre of its picturesque but grim old courtyard.

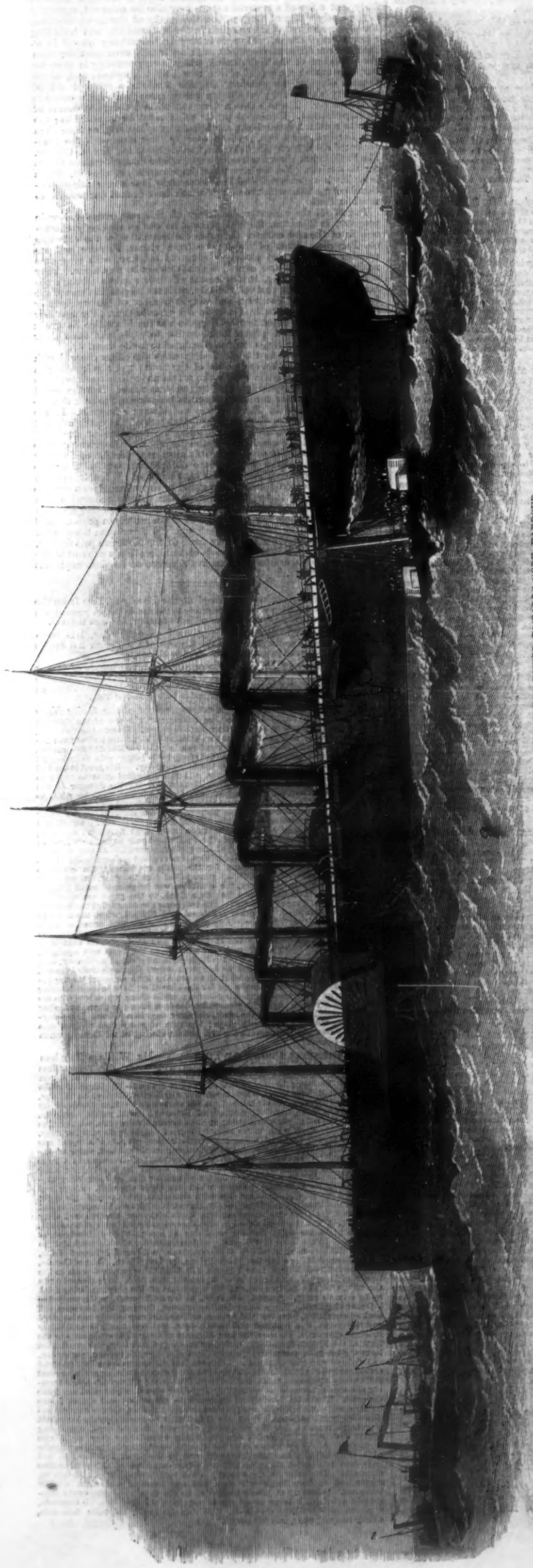
An intimation has been received at the Foreign Office from the Government of the King of the Netherlands to the effect that no passport will in future be required from any British subject travelling through Holland.

Intelligence, which may be regarded as authentic, has been received in London to the effect that the Emperor of the French has decided upon adding ten more iron-cased steam-ships to his navy.

The ex-Queen of Naples has received from the hands of Count de Briancourt the splendid testimonial of admiration offered to her Majesty by the Legitimist ladies of France, in the form of a diadem of brilliants, inclosed in an elaborately chiselled silver casket, valued altogether at 600,000f.

Life at Baden-Baden.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Baden on the 19th inst. as follows:—"The lion of the German gambling-tables has been staying here for a few days. Garcia, the Spaniard, who won so much at Hamburg, has also broken the bank here no less than five times, and on each occasion has pocketed nearly £4000. But £16,000 was not considered a sufficient profit, and on his trying for a larger gain he lost about £6000 in one day, and about £16,000 the following day. His great losses had the effect of bringing out his temper, and in an excited state he began to address the company present. He said that Mr. B., the director of the gambling-house, was too great a lord, and thought it not worth his while to attend to his request. This request was that Garcia should play 12,000 francs a loup, as he considered he was playing to great disadvantage by being limited to 6000 francs a loup. Mr. B. told him that it was the established rule that no player should stake more than 6000 francs at one time, and as such was the custom of the gambling-house bank, no alteration could be made to please the lion of the gambling world. At this moment, when all was excitement, the infuriated lion crushed and crumpled in his clenched fists several bank notes for thousands of francs; the croupiers stared aghast; the inspector of the game called him to order, but no order was restored; on the contrary, the confusion was heightened by an English Baronet and a little Frenchman having a fight, to the great confusion and fright of all the company present. The two boxers were expelled the kursaal, and order was restored, the game continued and finished, when the lion was relieved of all his surplus notes. Any person present on that occasion might learn a lesson, and such a lesson as would teach him never to gamble. He might read in the anxious faces of the gamblers the emotions that were passing within. Many of them have staked upon the tapis vert nearly all their fortunes and remain with but a little remnant of their patrimony, and, that being lost, they are reduced to beggary; others play with their incomes, and the result is that they are obliged to practise hard economy during the greater part of the year to make up for the losses they have sustained during their stay in the German gambling-towns; while there are others who are tempted to try their luck with that which does not belong to them, and, after an unsuccessful attack upon the bank, end their days in a prison. But everybody knows this, yet everybody plays; the ruin of many does not act as a warning. Nothing will prevent the evil but the closing of all these German gambling-houses."

The Imperial Crown of England.—Mr. William Pole has reprinted, for private circulation, a few notes on diamonds. Mr. Tennant has added to these notes a postscript on the Imperial State crown of Queen Victoria. Professor Tennant thus describes the crown:—The Imperial State crown of her Majesty Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of one hundred and twenty-nine pearls, and the upper part of the band, a row of one hundred and twelve pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown by his Majesty King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side), between which are eight emeralds. Above and below the seven sapphires are fourteen diamonds, and around the eight emeralds one hundred and twenty-eight diamonds. Between the emeralds and sapphires are sixteen trefoil ornaments, containing one hundred and sixty diamonds. Above the band are eight sapphires surmounted by eight diamonds, between which are eight festoons consisting of one hundred and forty-eight diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, to form the cross, are seventy-five brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and twenty-four, and one hundred and thirty brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-six, and eighty-seven rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak-leaves and acorns; the leaves containing seven hundred and twenty-eight rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; thirty-two pearls forming the acorns, set in cups containing fifty-four rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is one hundred and eight brilliants, one hundred and sixteen table, and five hundred and fifty-nine rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendent pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing twelve rose diamonds, and stems containing twenty-four very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere three hundred and four brilliants, and in the upper two hundred and forty-four brilliants; the zone and arc being composed of thirty-three rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by four large brilliants, and one hundred and eight smaller brilliants. Summary of jewels comprised in the crown:—1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliant diamonds, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 6 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls."



THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN: THE BIG SHIP BEING TOWED TOWARDS CORK HARBOUR.

THE DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

Through the courtesy of correspondents we are enabled to present our readers with two illustrations in connection with the breakdown of the Great Eastern in the recent gale.

Mr. Hayward, of *Ashmead*, a passenger in the big ship, has favoured us with a Sketch of the grand saloon (engraved on the first page) when the topsy-turvy rolling of the vessel was at its worst; and a scene in which the ludicrous is more mixed with the painful and dangerous it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to conceive. Indeed, many of the victims themselves, before the danger was well over, and while still smarting from their bruises, laughed heartily, we are told, at the comical positions in which they and their fellow-passengers had been placed. We have received from Mr. Hayward, along with his sketch, a lively account of the short but perilous voyage of the Great Eastern, which we regret not being able to insert. The crash in the saloon, which forms the subject of our Engraving, he thus describes:—"While all this was coming to pass, as serious a disaster or even worse, perhaps, was occurring in the grand saloon, where ladies and children principally, who had not ventured into congregated. From side to side they were being swayed to and fro, along with the settees and sofas, tables and sideboards, sliding or rolling on the floor in an undistinguished mass. At the dining-room victims escaped the scene became worse. Some, being dashed against the iron balconies which gave way with the pressure, and falling on to the glass flooring of the sides, smashed it to atoms with fearful crashes. The iron columns became the temporary supports of clinging victims, and were loosened in their grasp, while three or four gentlemen were dashed with violence against the great mirror, and actually burst through it—the glass falling about them in slices, and inflicting cuts and bruises in all directions. The lower mirror was 'stove in' by a monster stove which had tumbled over at an early period, and was rushing about amongst us all with frightful rapidity; while the pianoforte was thrown down in the ladies' saloon, and began to play an entirely new tune, and to dance to its own sweet music. The loving of three poor cows on the deck added to the horrors of the night. The poor creatures were swept down altogether, and the chief part of their house and its contents precipitated through the skylights, one poor animal hanging its head down and inquiring in a mournful manner what all the row was about. At last, to our astonishment, a swan—*more anon* in *saloons*—came flying down, and added to the picturesque and ludicrous at the same time really awful catastrophe. Eventually, when nearly all had been smashed which could be, and when some sort of security had been given to the errant furniture, &c., the rolling still continuing, the passengers were alarmed by the fearful noise of the debris of the goods below, which, owing to the considerable rush of water which had fallen from the skylights and elsewhere, were careering in the vast hole below with mad delight. My Sketch gives but a poor idea of what took place, and every passenger and the captain himself acknowledge that it is anything but exaggerated. All this destruction and alarm continued day and night while we lay in the trough of the sea, and until we steamed off with a moulded rudder. Let any one who has seen the towering sides of the Great Eastern understand that the top platform of the paddle-boxes actually dipped the water on each side several times, and they will, perhaps, have a slight notion of the extent of the slope of the saloon floor." A letter appears in the *Times* by one of the passengers, signing himself "P. de Carva," who "thought it would be much better to die comfortably," and who went to bed, tying his arm to the bedpost. He writes as follows:—"My cabin was close to the first dining-saloon, where a horrible noise was going on. Attracted by curiosity, I peeped through the windows of my neighbour's cabin, and saw the most curious sight I ever saw. Tables and chairs were dancing a hornpipe; the stove joined most heartily in the fun, and the dancers seemed determined to break down all the nicely-turned mahogany columns and banisters, which snapped like glass. It was a noise as if rocks were shifted to and fro by an angry surf. In the grand saloon the devastation was almost greater still. A marble slab joined a high-nosed gentleman in the enterprise of smashing the largest mirror: of course, nose and mirror had the worst of it. Only with danger of life could people cross one of these saloons." The bearing of the gallant captain, steadiest and serene, the conduct of the crew, the noble behaviour of the ladies, and the cool energy and forethought of the chief passenger, form the sober side to this strange scene of mingled horror and humour.

The accompanying Illustration shows the condition of the Great Eastern as she was being towed towards Cork harbour on Tuesday week. It is from a sketch taken by Mr. Stopford about four miles outside the lighthouse. The whole of the ironwork of both paddle-wheels was carried away; the ship's boats at the larboard side were all gone, and those at the port side were hanging loosely about, whilst the ladder from the landing-place on the paddle-wheel was twisted in the extraordinary way represented in our engraving.

The Great Eastern continues to lie in Queenstown harbour, where she is likely to remain for some time. The Board of Trade have, it is understood, resolved to institute an official investigation into the disaster.

When the ship was returning on Monday week a meeting of passengers was held, among whom were several large shipowners, and resolutions were passed in reference to the late events. The first was one expressive of their thanks to God for their safety; others condemned the directors and managers of the Great Ship Company for mismanagement; and another was in the form of a vote of thanks to Captain Walker for his conduct during the storm.

THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

Above Washington the Potomac is obstructed by numerous falls and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed. The Great Falls—of which an Illustration by our Special Artist is given on page 319—are about sixteen miles above the capital, and are occupied on the Maryland side by Union troops and on the Virginian side by the Confederates. The skirmishers of both armies are continually "potting" at each other from behind the rocks, though without much damage.

Not even the Ascot Cup, which has, as it were, the pick of the cracks uncrushed by anything in the shape of a penalty, can boast a prouder scroll of winners than its Doncaster rival. Chance won the first of the series in 1801, and since then Tramp, Catton, Lottery, Fleur de Lis, Muhtito, The Baldder, Rockingham, Tomboy, Tonchstone (twice), Don John, Charles XII., Beewing (five times), Alice Hawthorne (twice), Sweetness, The Hero, War Eagle, Chantilier, Cameron, Voltigeur, Virago, Retaplan, Fandango, Velette (twice), and Sabreur have been among its most celebrated winners. Still the modern struggles between Voltigeur and The Dutchman, Teddington and Kington, Fandango and Melisa, grand as they proved, were quite put in the shade when the telegraph announced not only a dead heat for the first time, but a dead heat between the winners of the Derby and Oaks of the year. Great chins kept him from Doncaster, or he would have met it with 8st. 11lb., to try and keep up that Ascot fame which was established by his running (under 9st. 10lb.) at Goodwood. About 100 to 8 agst Avalanche, and 100 to 7 agst Rising Sun, 5 to 1 each agst Kettledrum and Brown Duchess, 10 to 1 each agst Kettledrum and Brown Duchess, 10 to 1 each agst Rising Sun, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb. (Wells); Brown Duchess, 3 yrs., 6st. 11lb. (Midgeley); The Lawyer, 4 yrs., 8st. 2lb. (Fordham); Rising Sun, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb. (Osborne); The Wizard, 4 yrs., 8st. 6lb. (Grimshawe); The Lawyer, 3 yrs., 7st. (carried 7st. 3lb.), (J. Snowden). The betting "was rolling on the floor in an undistinguished mass. At the dining-room victims escaped the scene became worse. Some, being dashed against the iron balconies which gave way with the pressure, and falling on to the glass flooring of the sides, smashed it to atoms with fearful crashes. The iron columns became the temporary supports of clinging victims, and were loosened in their grasp, while three or four gentlemen were dashed with violence against the great mirror, and actually burst through it—the glass falling about them in slices, and inflicting cuts and bruises in all directions. The lower mirror was 'stove in' by a monster stove which had tumbled over at an early period, and was rushing about amongst us all with frightful rapidity; while the pianoforte was thrown down in the ladies' saloon, and began to play an entirely new tune, and to dance to its own sweet music. The loving of three poor cows on the deck added to the horrors of the night. The poor creatures were swept down altogether, and the chief part of their house and its contents precipitated through the skylights, one poor animal hanging its head down and inquiring in a mournful manner what all the row was about. 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on the hard ground the whole charm of the afternoon would be gone. The cup is from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's establishment, New Bond-street, and is in the form of a tazza. It was designed and modelled by Mr. H. R. Roskell, and is ornamented in the renaissance style, and by removing the cover it can be used as a vase for flowers. The first frieze commemorates the meeting of Henry II. and Malcolm of Scotland, in the year 1157, at Doncaster, at which meeting Malcolm did homage for his fief of Cumberland; and the second frieze represents a horse race. Three allegorical figures of Justice, of the town of Doncaster, and of the River Don decorate the foot; and the cover is surmounted by a figure of Fame offering laurel leaves to the victors.

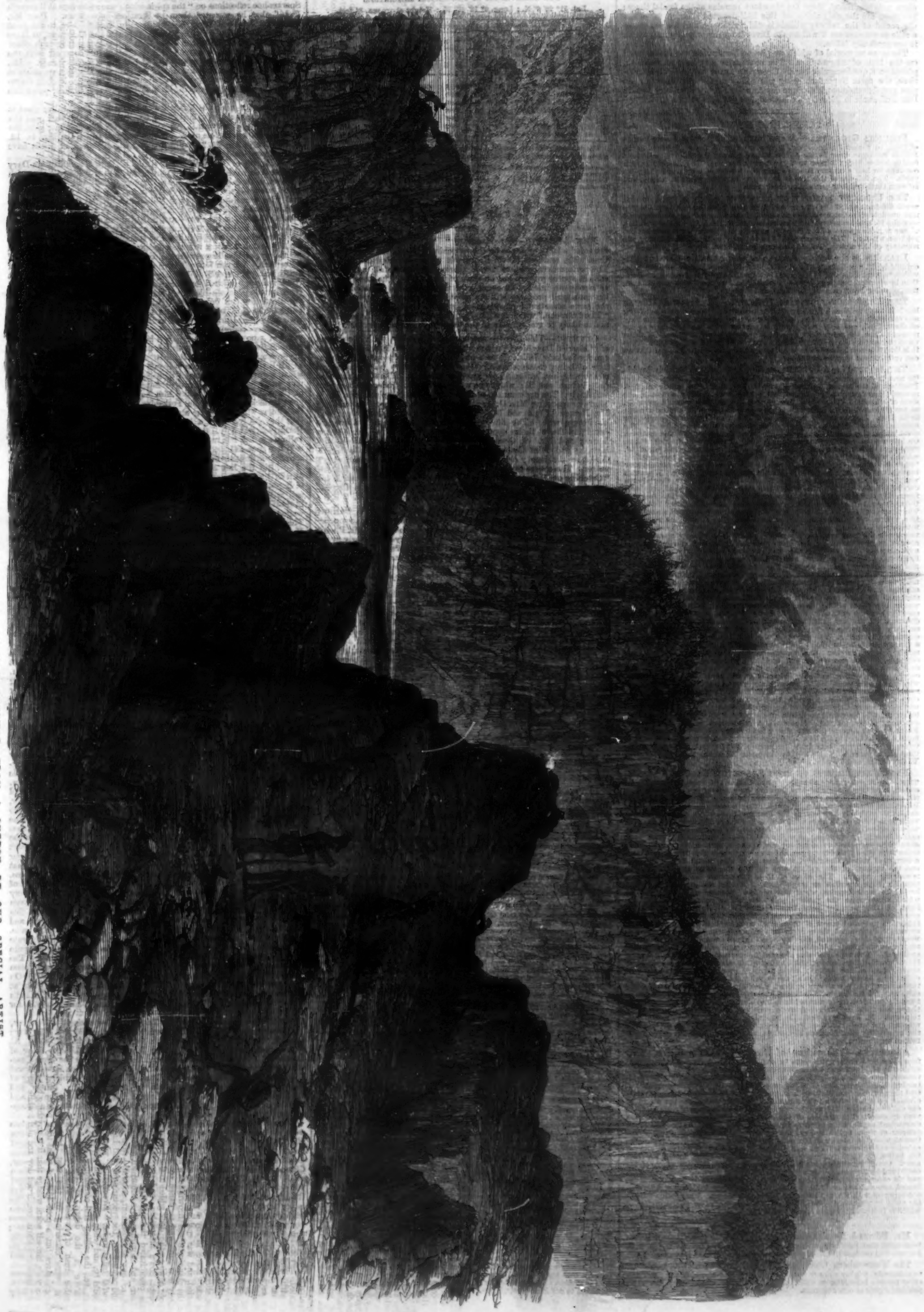
THE NEW MONUMENT AT DIVES.

In our Number for the 24th of August we briefly alluded to the public inauguration of a monument at Dives to commemorate the departure of the Norman fleet from that port for the conquest of England. As all the events connected with the history of the time of our First William possess a certain interest for Englishmen, we now publish a View of the Column, together with a few notes gleaned from French chronicles relating to the invasion which was to exercise so great an influence on the future destinies of Britain.

It was at the château of Bonneville, a favourite residence of our first Norman Monarch, distant about ten miles from Dives, that William assembled his Barons to deliberate over the projected descent upon England. The project was warmly discussed, and found so many opponents on account of the heavy pecuniary burdens it would impose on the people of Normandy, that the King was obliged to have recourse to a stratagem that has since been frequently imitated by other Monarchs with success: he addressed himself to each adverse Baron in private, made a personal question of the matter, and thus obtained the separate adhesion of those whose combined opposition in an open deliberation would have frustrated his design. William's nobility thus conciliated, the realisation of the Conqueror's great project was urged on with vigour and popularity. Some of the nobles furnished vessels, other armed men, others, again, offered their own persons. Moreover, the rich contributed their money, the merchants their wares, and the peasantry provisions, towards the equipment of the fleet that, nearly eight centuries ago, and with fifty thousand men on board, sailed towards our shores with the intention, so ably fulfilled, of permanent conquest.

At the time when William the Conqueror assembled his fleet at Dives, the importance of that port and its town was in keeping with the magnitude of the Royal Norman's enterprise. The present deserted streets were then frequented by a busy, industrial population. There are but rare signs of activity nowadays in the mournful little place situated on one of the banks of the river of the same name. The streets, the principal square, the church (sufficiently remarkable and worthy, at any rate, of a city of the second order), seem all of too large proportions for the number of the inhabitants, considerably under six hundred, according to the last census. Indeed, apart from the interest attached to the circumstances of its early history, Dives has actually but only

a meeting was held shortly after between Colonel Townsley and Mr. Saxon in the inclosure, and it was mutually agreed between them not to distress their animals in another severe struggle for the championship; and, seeing that one had "a race in prospect in her allowance as a mare, they both withdrew from the 7lb. over and above the allowance in her before starting," and that the other was giving her field on pretty even terms. Colonel Townsley took the cup to place beside the best Fear—in the name of Hesperithum, and Mr. Saxon, who cares more for solid billion honour, received £150. Of course there was some little disappointment felt at not seeing the pair fight it out, but no one doubted the wisdom of the course pursued, and felt that if either of them had broken down



THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA: THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

slight claims to consideration. Its day is past. Its commerce and its extent have, in a great measure, disappeared. Even its river seems to have undergone the same deterioration, and, from frequently changing its course, has left in many places nothing but large sandbanks as souvenirs of its former channel. At Dives, however, and in its immediate neighbourhood, there are abundant remains of the feudal times; but these are the only riches of this half-deserted district, to which the sound of the railway whistle is still a stranger, and has yet many a mile to conquer ere it will awake Dives from the torpidity into which it has gradually fallen.

The stone memorial of which we give an Illustration was inaugurated on the 18th of August last. The column is a cylindrical monolith, placed on a quadrangular base. Upon the latter are several inscriptions, the most important being the following:—"Au Souvenir du plus grand événément historique des Annales Normandes: le départ du Duc Guillaume le Bâtard pour la Conquête d'Angleterre en 1066."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Sequioia Gigantea.—A specimen of this remarkable genus of trees, so named by Endlicher, is now growing in the south island in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris. When it was planted (in 1859) it was about twelve inches high: it now measures nearly ten feet. If this rapid growth continue for half a century it will attain the height of fifty-four or fifty-five yards. The full size of this tree is above one hundred yards in height, and between three and four yards in circumference.

The Utrecht Society of Sciences offers a gold medal worth 600 francs (£23 16s.) for memoirs on the following subjects:—1. The rigorous determination of the atomic weight of at least two elements among those on which M. Stas has not yet published researches; 2. The history of the evolution of one or more species of invertebrate animals the history of which has not yet been written. The memoirs are to be addressed to Dr. J. W. Gunning, the secretary of the society, Utrecht, before Nov. 30, 1862.

Dianium is the name given to a new metallic element discovered by M. von Kobell. In March, 1860, he found a new metallic acid, which he termed dianite, in extracts from the tantalites of Tammela. From this, by chemical reactions, he has obtained dianium, the fourth new element, the preceding being cæsium, rubidium, and thallium.

The Electricity of the Torpedo.—M. Armand Moreau has informed the French Academy that he has at length succeeded in collecting and condensing this electricity, by taking extreme care in isolating the body of the animal, and only bringing it in contact with the condenser at the moment when, the nerve being excited, the discharge takes place. Without these precautions the electricity is immediately conveyed to the earth. Thus it is that it is nearly impossible to collect spontaneous discharges, and that we can only succeed by provoked ones.

The Habits of a Species of Hornet (Vespa) which builds its nest in the ground have been described by Professor Jeffreys Wyman, President of the Boston Natural History Society, U.S. The colony was first noticed towards the end of August, while they were making a nest in the slope of a bank in Cambridge. The process of excavation was still going on, as was obvious from the fact that each worker came out with a pellet of earth in its jaws. As long as they were not interfered with they allowed any one to approach quite near to the nest and watch their movements unmolested. The earth which they brought out was always carried to a considerable distance. On leaving the nest they generally rose eight or ten feet in the air; and on running beneath them and watching them till they were lost sight of, which was usually at a distance of one hundred or two hundred feet from the nest, they were never seen to drop their load. Sometimes they brought out a heavier load than they could rise with on the wing. When this was the case, after making several ineffectual efforts to fly away, they always carried it back again into the hole. When there was a strong wind, they were frequently blown into the grass, from which they found it difficult to disengage themselves; but, under such circumstances, they never abandoned their load. The number of arrivals and departures at the entrance was sometimes only five in a minute, and at others as many as forty-five. The rain did not materially interfere with their work. Occasionally those going in opposite directions near the nest met in the air, when the one going out was almost always knocked down by the one returning, the first having the disadvantage of just starting, as well as the incumbrance of a load. Some sugar, which was placed near the entrance, was not touched by them, and was eventually carried away by the ants, who were not molested. Fruit was also left without being eaten by the hornets. Insects thrown down near the hole were at once seized and carried in. A dragon-fly, which after several attempts proved too heavy for one of them to more, was cut in two by a few strokes of the jaws, and the hinder part of the abdomen carried of. Death was an occasional visitor among the larvæ, for their dead bodies were frequently brought out, and, like the loads of earth, were carried to a long distance. Sometimes one, and at others four or five, stood at the entrance, performing no work, nor moving about, but keeping their wings constantly vibrating. The object of this did not appear. The bees have a somewhat similar habit for ventilating their hives, but then a much larger number are associated for the purpose. When the entrance to the excavation was accidentally injured it was repaired, or if an additional opening was made it was walled up. If a small one, only a single worker was occupied on it at the same time. Such a hole, which had been nearly walled up, was reopened by one of their number, the newly-made barrier broken down, and the materials scattered about, for no obvious reason. While performing their task the workers were trudden upon and most unceremoniously walked over by the others as they came and went; but of all this they took no notice, and continued as their labour as if unconscious of the presence of others. A comparison of the habits of the European and American wasps shows the existence of two distinct groups both in the Old and in the New World; one group constructing their nests in trees, or suspending them from the eaves of houses, and the other making them in the ground. Those having the latter habit are the Vespa vulgaris, V. Germanica, and V. rufa.

New Experiments on the Spark of Electric Induction.—M. Faye has reported to the French Academy of Sciences the results of certain experiments made by him, showing the effects of metallic vapours on the stratifications of the spark of induction *in vacuo*. For this purpose M. Ruhmkorff greatly aided him by constructing a new form of the apparatus employed, which is described in the *Comptes Rendus*. To obtain a perfect vacuum in the tubes M. Faye availed himself of the rapid action of the metallic vapour of sodium on dry oxygen, instead of the slow action of potash on carbonic acid. A fragment of sodium was placed on a small plate of iron, situated between the two stems supporting the apparatus, so that when the tubes were filled with dry oxygen, and a vacuum was made, then, by means of a current of voltaic electricity, the iron plate was heated to a white red, and the vapours of the sodium rose up into the tubes and absorbed the remaining oxygen. The effect of these vapours on the spark of induction Mr. Faye describes as magnificent. Hardly was the plate of iron heated to incandescence when the reddish, wine-coloured stratifications which characterise the positive pole changed to yellow, while the blue light of the negative pole became forcibly divided, taking a light greenish tinge. It was further remarkable that this part of the spark of induction presented traces of transversal stratifications. When the voltaic current was suspended, the ordinary rose colour returned. The experiments were several times repeated, showing that the least trace of sodium caused the reappearance of the yellow colour. The vapours of other metals were then employed. The vapour of zinc changed the rose-coloured strata to a mass of blue, spreading from left to right like beautiful wings. Antimony and also arsenic gave a lilac colour; while mercury produced a pale green, and cadmium a darker green. In all the experiments the repulsive action of the incandescent plate was very evident, especially in the case of arsenic and sulphur. Bifurcations were distinctly formed. Sulphur caused the rose colour from the positive pole to pass suddenly into blue, just as if the blue strata of the negative had been raised up to the positive. The first colour as rapidly returned. M. Faye says that it is impossible to describe these beautiful phenomena, and trusts that these experiments may tend to elucidate the origin of the mysterious stratifications themselves, and open up to philosophers a new field of exploration.

Aerolites.—The nature of these remarkable bodies, their formation, and their appearance in our atmosphere, have been deeply considered by M. Haidinger, the eminent geologist of Vienna, whose observations thereon have been communicated to the French Academy in a paper containing the following resumé of his propositions:—By the Almighty word of God there sprang from nothing into space matter in a state of extreme subdivision endowed with all the manifold properties which are the object of our daily researches. The worlds, or celestial bodies composed of cosmical dust, next appeared. The pressure of the exterior layers over the interior soon determined an elevation of temperature, and then began the reaction of the interior of these bodies against the exterior surface. A solid crust was formed while the interior of the mass was solidifying. The difference of the exterior and interior tensions and dilatations led to an explosion of some of the bodies, by which fragments were projected into space among the fixed stars. One of these fragments in its course met with the atmosphere of the earth, and by its cosmical force resists it, and thus develops heat and light, and the exterior of the aërolite is soon melted and rounded by the action of the heated air, and silence is broken up by its entrance into our atmosphere, accompanied with the well-known meteoric phenomena. The aërolite falls to the earth by virtue of its gravity, and is so much the hotter as the matter of which it is formed is a good conductor of heat.

Mr. Edward Herries, Secretary of Legation at Brussels, has been appointed Secretary of her Majesty's Mission at Lisbon. Mr. H. P. J. Burrow will succeed Mr. Herries as Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

The Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies has adopted, almost unanimously, (eighty votes to one), the bill in virtue of which the Jews and other persons belonging to different dissident sects are to enjoy the same political rights as other citizens.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer. Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10		°		Miles.	Inches
September	18	30·178	55·7	46·1	·72	4	41·8	64·8	SSW. WSW.	73	·000
	19	30·093	58·4	48·7	·72	3	43·0	67·7	SSW. S.	143	·000
	20	29·833	56·6	47·3	·73	6	51·0	67·7	SW. W.	234	·016
	21	29·702	51·9	48·0	·88	10	41·8	50·4	SW. S.	221	·000
	22	..	..	..	..	..	49·7	59·0	..	206	·166
	23	29·418	55·4	45·8	·72	6	53·3	62·8	W. WSW.	433	·268
	24	29·424	55·1	46·6	·75	5	45·9	62·8	SW. SSW.	327	·013

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·213	30·150	29·814	29·720	29·541	29·393	29·420
Temperature of Air ..	52·6°	58·9°	62·1°	54·9°	55·0°	56·1°	57·2°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	50·9°	52·5°	60·9°	51·9°	52·0°	51·9°	51·9°
Direction of Wind ..	CALM	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	W.	SW.

THE THEATRES.

New Adelphi.—On Monday "The Colleen Bawn" again attracted a large audience on the reopening of the house, for the 232nd time. Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault were enthusiastically greeted. The performance was, as usual, thoroughly successful; nor does the subject appear to have lost an atom of attraction. The story possesses as strong an interest as ever; and the scene and situation of the heroine's peril produces still its wonted excitement. A new piece, of the same sensational effectiveness, is underlined, under the title of "The Octaroon," which produced an immense stir in the United States, and is likely to prosper here in the same extraordinary manner.

Olympic.—This theatre reopened on Monday, with the drama of "Married Daughters," which was written by Mr. Daly some seasons ago for Sadler's Wells. It is a play which teaches people the advantage of being contented with their station, and in particular warns mothers against intriguing for splendid matches. These, in the case stated, turn out ill; while one with an honest tradesman prospers amazingly. The performance of the piece is very complete, Mrs. Leigh Murray supporting Mrs. Carey with all the importance required, and Mr. Horace Wigan and Mrs. Emden the thriving shopkeeper and his happy wife. The fine gentlemen who marry the other two daughters have their appropriate representatives in Mr. Gaston Murray and Mr. W. Gordon, who have for their fine ladies, Miss Marston and Miss Cotterell. But commend us before all to Mr. G. Cooke, as the hearty old uncle, and to Mr. H. Cooper, as the merry waiter. These were capital. The play was followed by the farce of "Catching an Heiress," Mr. Robson performing Tom Twig with his accustomed humour, and singing "The Country Fair" with all that variety of power for which he has been so long distinguished.

Sadler's Wells.—On Saturday a version of M. Casimir Delaigne's "Louis XI." was produced, in order to afford an opportunity for Mr. Phelps appearing in this eccentric character. Mr. Phelps is rather late in the field, the part having been played by nearly every actor of any eminence with more or less power and effect. The announcement that Mr. Phelps intended to take up the glove and to shoot with the Ulyssean bow was received with interest by the regular playgoers, and the event awaited with anxiety. Mr. Phelps will have no reason to regret his having tried his strength in this singular part. In many respects he has decided qualifications for it, particularly in the fact that he has already in other instances shown a remarkable facility in impersonating character-parts—such as Weaver Bottom and Justice Shallow. In this instance, however, Mr. Phelps has prudently avoided too low a type for the expression of the character of a citizen king, who is not always as careful of his dignity as of his interest, and has preserved a sort of decent majesty even in the strangest situations. Throughout, his performance was marked with great caution, which will, of course, on future occasions, give place to a more free display of vigour and a broader expression of point and purpose. The tragedy is essentially a monologue, and it is needless to say more of the other characters than that they were in some respects respectably filled, but afforded little assistance in aid of the general effect. The house was densely crowded, the plaudits were frequent, and the general enthusiasm was vehement. Mr. Phelps was several times called before the curtain.

The *New York Herald* mentions as a "singular circumstance that General M'Clellan, the commander of the Union Forces on the Potomac, and General Beauregard, the chief of the rebel army, each graduated second in rank in his class at West Point."

In Prussia there were five schools of navigation—namely, at Stettin, Stralsund, Pillau, Memel, and Dantzic, and a sixth one has just been created in connection with the School of Manufactures at Berlin. The number of pupils of the first five schools was last year 273.

A writer in the *Revue Horticole* reports that, thinking tobacco smoke too expensive a remedy for the green fly on his peach-trees, he had had recourse to that of rosin, which he found answer just as well, at a far smaller cost.

Last Saturday the authorities at the Mint commenced the exchange of the old copper pence, halfpence, and farthings, for the new bronze coinage. No less quantity than £20 worth of the old coin will be taken, but a bonus of £2 per cent will be given for the trouble of collection.

Trial-trip of the Warrior.—The steel-plated frigate the Warrior commenced her trial-trip, under the command of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, on Thursday week. At midday she slipped her moorings at Greenhithe and proceeded to Portsmouth, where she arrived the following morning. The trip occupied twenty hours, and was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, everything working admirably. Salutes were fired as usual, and replied to, at Sheerness and Portsmouth, at which latter place she has been docked to be cleaned and have her launching gear removed from her bottom. With this on she made thirteen knots and a half, and fifteen at least may be fairly expected when she leaves the dock. The average speed was ten miles an hour, and the ship was not once impeded by any adjustment of the machinery being necessary.

The Volcanic Eruption of Djebel Dubbeh.—A letter to the editor of the *Times* from Mr. Charles Beke, says:—"You allowed me to give publicity to an account of an eruption of Djebel Dubbeh, a volcano near Edd, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea. I have now to request that you will record in like manner a few additional particulars furnished to Capt. Playfair by an officer who recently visited Edd:—'The eruption of the 8th of May is said to have destroyed 175 human beings, besides immense flocks and herds. The whole ground is covered with a thick layer of volcanic ashes, which in most places completely cover up the pasturage. Neither stones nor lava—in fact, nothing but ashes seems to have been ejected. The mountain is now quiescent.' This eruption appears to resemble in character that of Vesuvius

American Frilling.—There appeared a few months back in different literary periodicals some curious particulars of the capabilities of the sewing-machine, an invention which is now so extensively employed in the world of industrial production. We were told that amongst its multifarious applications this machine had been employed not only to sew garments of every kind, but every form of thick leather, the most delicate fabrics of the loom, the finest laces, ships' sails, and paper; even hose for draining the mines of California had passed under its operation. One of its applications, however, was not mentioned, and this is of a kind that will especially attract the attention of the ladies. A contrivance has been recently invented of a very simple character, which, when combined with an ordinary sewing-machine, will produce by their joint action a beautifully-regular frill. This frill can be either firmly sewed separately or at once attached to a plain band or to some part of a dress. By the expression "firmly sewed" we mean a frill which cannot be drawn up and down the thread, but one of which every plait or gather is tightly held and secured. The neatness of the work is very pleasing to the eye; and the plain band frill can be produced very cheaply. It will probably shortly be for sale in every draper's shop in the empire. We have lately seen some frill-making machines at work, and observed the rapidity and regularity with which the article can be produced. The invention is, we believe, of American origin. This is something beyond a labour-saving machine, since no similar article of manufacture has before been brought into the market. Hence it has been made the subject of a patent. All the processes are conducted by girls, and another source of employment is furnished to our female population.

THE FARM.

Agricultural dinners have been rife everywhere, with the usual supply of speeches. Sir Harry Verney, M.P., directed his remarks to land tenure, and Mr. Newdegate was so mightily pleased with his Sparkenhoe reflections on "the spirit which was victorious at Bosworth Field" that he repeated them at Stratford-upon-Avon. Poor Mr. Weguelin has been fairly hooted down in Staffordshire, to the great terror of the ladies, who threatened, through the chairman, to leave the tent; and agriculturists have been misunderstanding each other about our national defences at Merrie Carlisle, and sparring with the Corporation as to whose money should build a Corn Exchange. Mr. Disraeli has no "charmed weapon" to unsheath after dinner either at Castle Hedingham or anywhere else; and all the other leading statesmen, with the exception of Sir E. B. Lytton, have held their peace this autumn.

The wet, for which both farmers and huntsmen longed, has come at last, getting the heavy lands into condition for field work and the pastures into better heart. As compared with this time last year, the averages show a decline of 8s. 5d. on wheat, 1s. 6d. on barley, 4s. 1d. on oats, 9s. on rye, 8s. 2d. on beans, and 7d. on peas; and prices have still a downward tendency.

Mr. Harvey of Cornwall, Mr. Lovibond of Dorset, and Captain Davy of Rose Ash, were the principal purchasers at the Flitton sale, at which Flowret, a three-year heifer of the Napoleon (259) and Flower (1357) blood, made 57gs. Mr. Sanday's shorthorns will be put up on Thursday, and "Mr. Strafford has the satisfaction to add that the whole will be sold in a bonâ fide manner." The young stock are principally by Sir James (16,980), and the cows and heifers are in calf to him.

Although he has not found any one pugnacious enough to enter on a contest which would begin from no strictly-defined premises, and was equally certain to come to no conclusions, Mr. Carr is not to be baulked of his say, and walks over the course in due form and two columns of letterpress. We can fancy it very annoying for an ardent disciple of Booth to see the cracks of Warlaby not having it all their own way at the Royal, but collared for a succession of years by the Towneley, and then by the Duchess blood. There is, however, no help for it, and the Boothites can only trust that Soldier's Bride may prove in calf, and look forward to Battersea as their avenger. Most people have their "Mrs. Harris," who is invoked to indorse their belief upon every conceivable point, and Mr. Carr's is the anonymous butcher, who donned his Sunday best, met his controversial friend from Settle in the Leeds showyard, and then and there assured him of his preference for Soldier's Bride over the Duchesses for the purposes of his beef trade. We do not dispute his existence for a moment, but when we remember that the three judges were essentially practical men, not bound by any Booth or Bates allegiance, and that the senior of them and his father before him have "pitched" as many and as good bullocks as any one in Yorkshire, we are bound to believe that they knew what they were about—at least, as well as their critics, and that they judged from a beef as well as a milk point of view. At Darlington, certainly, Booth had the pull; an old admirer of Duchess 77th voting against her, and a great Booth breeder for her; and to that comfort, such as it is, Mr. Carr is fully entitled. We are delighted to see any writings upon shorthorns and other stock, because the subject till within the last two or three years has been most fearfully neglected; but an attempt to decide by controversy the question of Booth v. Bates, or to settle a judicial scale of points (to combine both beef and milking), seems to us practically as hopeless as the exploration of the North-West Passage, or that furious winter battle which is annually waged by the sporting men over the stride and windpipe of Eclipse. The latter may be done with Alderneys, but, as far as we remember, Mr. Chrisp's attempt to do it for shorthorns has met with no favour, and no jury of breeders could be got to agree on it.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Doncaster only needed the presence of Buccaneer in the Fitzwilliam, a dark flyer in the Champagne, and Klarikoff in the St. Leger, to have had a really brilliant meeting. As it was, the Corporation did not do far amiss, as, 1860 and 1857 excepted, they never had so good a year. Kettledrum richly deserved the double honours which Champion, Surplice, Voltigeur, The Dutchman, and West Australian won before him; and if Yorkminster had been able to help him as far as the Red House, instead of never reaching him till he had gone a quarter of a mile, and then cutting it summarily a mile from home, after a most unsatisfactory performance, Caller Ou might never have reached him. To all intents and purposes Kettledrum had to make his own running throughout, a thing which he especially hates, and being bustled along from the very start, in order to make a pace, quite overset him at last. The Derby was exactly run to suit him. He reveled in the splendid pace, and he had nothing to do but keep going well in front and bring his fine speed into play in one short run opposite the Stand. In this respect he is Rataplan's son to a nicety. Caller Ou's victory was owing to the orders which were given her jockey, to "keep your hands down." In many of her other races she had got quite out of temper, and declined to try the moment her jockey got his hands up; and Challoner, by pursuing the St. Leger tactics in the Cleveland Handicap, let people see that the chestnut had met with an opponent worthy of him. Yorkminster's temper was much better in the Cup, but Colonel Towneley owes his success very much to Rising Sun, whose owner, in order to suit his own book, gave Wells directions to make a strong pace at all hazards. Brown Duchess and The Wizard (the latter most especially) laid a good deal out of their ground, but the former caught the chestnut stride for stride all the way from the distance, while, for the third if not the fourth time, The Wizard's heart failed him. The *Life* states a remarkable fact, that in the St. Leger race Kettledrum's head was first in the stride after the post, and that the next stride in the Cup gave a similar advantage to Brown Duchess. The decision to divide was a very wise one, and the question of superiority stands over till Ascot next year. The Lawyer ran a very game horse, and at the corner of the stand his chance did not seem hopeless. Kettledrum (5lb. extra) has only one more engagement this year, in the Second October, when The Roe, Asteroid, Fairwater, and The Lawyer, &c., are engaged against him over the Rowley mile. Camerino won the Doncaster Stakes in a canter, and hence "that brute Oldminster," as they were once wont to term him, must be quite at the head of the second-class three-year-olds of the season. The gentlemen, who were nearly all on Kettledrum, have paid their losses most promptly, and the settling has seldom been smoother. Caller Ou has been winning a handicap and walking over for a Queen's Plate at Richmond, where Zetland (8lb. extra) has extinguished Lord Zetland's Picador. Sabreur is advertised for next year, and Dundee is still for sale.

Whitehaven meeting is fixed for Tuesday; Newmarket for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Chesterfield for Wednesday and Thursday; Lanark for Wednesday; and Perth for Thursday and Friday. At Newmarket, Impératrice is in the Hopeful; St. Albans, King of Diamonds, Ebony, Cape Flyaway, and Tom Bowline in the Four-Year-Old Triennial; Brown Duchess and Knight of St Patrick in the Grand Duke Michael; Asteroid in the Three-Year-Old Triennial; King of Hearts (7lb. ex.) and Hippodamia in the Granby; Imans and Diophantus (5lb. ex.) in the St. Leger; Ensign, Master Fenton, and Cariabrook in the Rutland; and Black Cock and Estrelda in a sweepstakes.

The sales at Doncaster were good, but, although several of the lots were withdrawn, they nearly all found purchasers, and among them Mr. Hobson's E. D., by that very rising sire Lambton, has changed hands, it is said, for 500 guineas. Mr. John Osborne had thirty-nine brood mares all in a row, but we did not hear whether he sold any. Chamade, the 1100 guinea yearling of '59 went for 67 gs., Bonny Mora made 130 gs., Brother to Bird on the Wing (bought by Mr. Phillips) 100 gs., and Nutwith was bought in for 97 gs. The Bee (350 gs.) was the highest price for a brood mare, and 850 gs. for a yearling—the latter honour falling on brother to Donna del Lago. Rataplan's two highest yearlings only averaged 215 gs., and Mary Gathorne was bought in at 200 gs. Three by Lord of the Isles averaged 438 gs.; three by Fandango, 328 gs.; a King Tom, 510 gs.; five by Stockwell, 492 gs.; two by Weatherbit, 280 gs.; and four by Newminster, 352 gs. The last of the Touchstones fell to Mr. Robinson of Australia's nod for 500 gs.

The Surrey Club think of inviting their six men to a farewell dinner before they depart, and other clubs talk of doing the same by theirs. Wells is gone, but the remaining eleven and Mr. Mallam were duly

photographed by Messrs. M'Clean, last week, in their uniform of dark blue cap and tie to match, and white flannel shirt and breeches. The Cambridgeshire Eleven sustained a defeat at Bishop Auckland at the hands of twenty of that club, with Jackson and Willsher. Hayward had no luck in either innings, and Carpenter's double score (19) was the best. Jackson bowled brilliantly, but Arnold, Reynolds, and Hayward were in great force, and in Bishop Auckland's second innings thirteen wickets fell before the thirty-seven was made. Already the United have made four matches and All England one for next season.

"Deerfoot" has been prevailed upon to regulate his diet, and get rid of half a stone of flesh, and the consequence is that, in his ten-mile match, on Monday, he ran the distance in 54 min. 20 sec. and won. White injured his foot (so he said), and stopped at the end of three miles. When six were completed Mills only led by a yard, and had to stop at the end of eight and a half. The Indian's running astonished every one. He wore his old head-dress, and tinkling bells round his waist. He has two four-mile matches on hand for next month, at Brompton, against the American Deer and Jones of Islington.

We have no return as yet from Biggar, where the coursing season opened on Wednesday. The Border is fixed for Tuesday, &c.; Combermere, for Tuesday; and Abergele (where Mr. Bake's Blue Lupin, who won the premium at Ashton-under-Lyne, is entered), for Wednesday and Thursday.

RICHMOND RACES.—TUESDAY.

Easby Stakes.—Birdhill, 1. North Pole, 2.
Richmond Handicap.—Squire Pierse, 1. Millionaire, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Neptunus, 1. Zetland, 2.
Licensed Victuallers' Plate.—Arcadia, 1. Copal, 2.
Members' Plate.—Flash in the Pan, 1. Glen Stewart c., 2.
Richmond Cup Stakes.—Longshot, 1. Pancake, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Burton Handicap.—Caller Ou, 1. Millionaire, 2.
Wright Stakes.—Zetland, 1. Piccador, 2.
Belsay Castle Nursery Handicap.—Brahmin, 1. King of Kars, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou walked over.
Zetland Plate.—Longshot, 1. Southminster, 2.
Selling Handicap.—Erica, 1. Longstring, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Ladies' Handicap.—Little Dick, 1.—Bookaloom, 2.
Leicestershire Handicap.—Dorking, 1. Snowdrop c., 2.
Bradgate Park Stakes.—The Tutor, 1. Peahen, 2.
Plate of 50 sovs.—Seahorse, 1. Foretop, 2.
County Cup Stakes.—Dorking, 1. Gaylad, 2.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Mousetrap, 1. Penalty, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Sweatbread, 1. Peahen, 2.
Nursery Handicap.—My Partner, 1. Miss Livingstone, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Avalanche, 1. Dorking, 2.
Welter Handicap.—The Don, 1. Miss Eleanor, 2.

WALSALL RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Bavard, 1. Rajah Brooke, 2.
Town Plate.—Holdersyke, 1. Fairy Knowe, 2.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Bradfield, 1. Twinkle, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes.—Dunoon, 1.—Strawberry Leaf, 2.
Stand Handicap.—Diadem, 1. Caliban, 2.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.—15 to 1 agst Asteroid (off); 100 to 6 agst La Vapeur (t); 30 to 1 agst Ivanhoff (t); 20 to 1 agst Umpire (t); 20 to 1 agst Makeless Gily (off); 33 to 1 agst Bmsley (t); 33 to 1 agst Defender (t); 40 to 1 agst Calpe (t); 40 to 1 agst Snapdragon (t); 40 to 1 agst Light (t).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—100 to 7 agst Asteroid (off); 30 to 1 agst Henham Lass (t); 33 to 1 agst Diophantus (t).

An eight-oared race was rowed on Wednesday between members of the London Rowing Club. This was the winding-up race of the season, and was for a valuable silver prize, the distance being the usual eight-oared course from Putney to Chiswick. Mr. Schlotel's crew came in first.

The Board of Guardians to the South Union of Dublin have agreed to permit the ladies who are members of the Social Science Association to visit the paupers in the workhouse.

The National Life-boat Institution has received a donation of £50 from C. D. S. During the present year the life-boats of the society have saved 197 lives from various wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. At the present time the demands on its funds for new life-boat stations are very heavy.

A NOVEL MILITARY EXPERIMENT.—The French Government is very busy just now with military experiments. The most remarkable of these is an invention, which is stated to have been tried with the most perfect success, to enable a foot soldier, heavily accoutred, to walk on the water without sinking. This wonderful contrivance consists of a pair of indiarubber boots and trousers in one piece, filled with a little air below the waist, and heavily weighted at the feet.

EXPEDITION THROUGH BURMAH.—Dr. C. Williams took his departure for Rangoon in the steamer of Aug. 2, en route to Amerpoora, where he goes on a political mission to the Burmese Court. There he will be in communication with Col. Phayre, the Commissioner of Pegu, and will negotiate with the King for permission to undertake the expedition through Northern Burmah and the Himalaya passes into the Chinese province of Yunan. Dr. Williams is an assistant surgeon in her Majesty's 68th Regiment, stationed at Rangoon, and since his residence in Pegu has devoted much of his time to the study of the Burmese language, in which he is proficient, being also possessed of attainments which qualify him to accomplish efficiently the enterprise upon which he is bent, should the permission of the Burmese authorities be fortunately obtained. One great geographical problem which will be solved in carrying out the proposed expedition will be the decision of a point now involved in total uncertainty and obscurity—viz., into what stream the great Sampoo River, which flows from east to west in Central Asia, debouches its waters. In most of our maps it is arbitrarily marked as taking a southerly turn, and pouring its flood into the great volume of the Burhampooter, and so reaching the ocean; whereas some assert that it takes no such bend, but, still continuing its eastern course, unites with the Irrawady, and so gains the sea. The difficulties of the new route from Burmah into the Chinese province of Yunan cannot be great, as there is a considerable and regular trade carried on through it between the two countries; and it is with a view to carry a line of British commerce over the same ground into Southern China that the present political mission to the Court of Ava has been undertaken, preliminary, it is to be hoped, to the British officer continuing his journey into the celestial empire, with the sanction of that court.—*Englishman*.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—On receiving news of the disasters which had befallen one of the detachments from Mr. Burke's exploring party, the Exploration Committee of Melbourne behaved with great energy. A contemporary has the following:—"The parties who had been unfortunate, and who had returned with the loss of four individuals, were reserve parties, which had never gone beyond Cooper's Creek, the point whence Mr. Burke and his three companions really advanced into the unknown wilderness. Those parties had remained in inaction, and the individuals who had perished had fallen victims to scurvy, arising from bad provisions, consisting of salt beef and jerked horseflesh, and still more probably from inaction. Mr. Burke and his party, four in all, with six camels and one horse, started from Cooper's Creek on Dec. 16, intending to make first for Eyre's Creek, and thence northwards for the Gulf of Carpentaria, calculating that he should make the journey to the Gulf of Carpentaria in three months. He therefore left a party there under Mr. Brahe to await him for three months. Not having returned in four months and a half, Mr. Brahe set off down to the Darling to the second party, which ought to have moved up and followed Mr. Burke under Mr. Wright, but which had not done so. Mr. Wright's party was found at Mirondie, on the Darling, invalided, and there four of them died. Meantime the Exploration Committee at Melbourne, becoming extremely anxious, had, as we have already stated, dispatched Mr. Alfred Howitt with a fresh party in quest of Mr. Burke's party. Mr. Howitt met Mr. Brahe returning with the news of the condition of the reserve party, of the death of four of its members, and of no intelligence of Mr. Burke. Mr. Howitt returned with Mr. Brahe to Melbourne, where the news excited a great sensation; and the Exploration Committee immediately met, under the presidency of the Chief Justice of the colony, one of its sittings being attended by the Governor. At these meetings the most spirited measures were taken, and most promptly and liberally supported by the Government. The colony was now aroused to full and befitting exertion for rescuing the exploring party if possible. Mr Howitt's party was now increased from four to twelve, including two aborigines for the benefit of tracking. Mr. Brahe, who had headed the reserve left at Cooper's Creek, was included in it. A member of Mr. Howitt's Gippsland exploring party, on whom he had great reliance, was made one, and Mr. Wheeler, a surgeon, who had been with Mr. Stuart on some of his expeditions and was accustomed to explorations, volunteered his services, which were accepted. Mr. Wheeler was furnished with all necessary remedies for scurvy or other complaints incident to travelling in this climate. Mr. Hugh Glass, a wealthy squatter, who has stations on the Darling, has offered to furnish the necessary supplies of provisions from his stores there at cost price, so that this party will escape the necessity of subsisting on jerked horseflesh. Mr. Howitt with his party started on the 4th of July, and soon after was heard of as having proceeded on his route from Swan-hill, on the Murray, with the advantage of a very wet season, affording him promise of plenty of water. The Government immediately put at the service of the Exploration Committee the armed screw-steamer Victoria, commanded by Captain Norman, to proceed to the Gulf of Carpentaria, to make search along the coast for the missing party, and to take up the new one on its arrival."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. T. D.—As amended, the position is very good.

E. D. C.—Novel and ingenious; but in any future contributions—and we hope for many—"E. D. C." will save himself and us the risk of frequent misprints by indicating more distinctly the colour of the men. For this purpose he should adopt the simple plan of adding a capital W when a man belongs to White and a B if he belong to Black.

A. K., St. Helier.—We have much difficulty in making out the moves of your variations on the Allgaier Gambit. Will you be good enough to write them out legibly, and without so many contractions? So far as we can decipher the first variation—that on Black's 9th move—you appear to have overlooked a deadly check which he may give after White's 11th move of Q to K B sq.

A ONE-GAME PLAYER.—You are obviously mistaken in both cases.

W. S. L.—It is defective. White can also play—2. R at K B 6th takes Kt.

A. R. S.—One is particularly good. The other two, though inferior to that, are also meritorious.

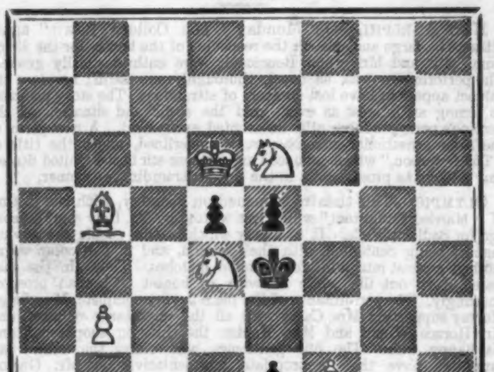
I. H. S.—It would be premature to pronounce an opinion until they have played more games together.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 916, by Anne, S. P. W., Alpha, T. R. Fergus, C. P. G., Schoolboy, Try Again, Czar, Box and Cox, E. D., M. P., Jack of Shrewsbury, D. D., F. R. S., Miles, Sigma, Saladin, R. R. F., G. M., Felix, N. C., W. G. F., Bumble, T. N. L., S. M. G., Garryowen, Pip, Quidnunc, E. J., T. E. C., I. Law, M. D., G. T., I. C. H., R. D., F. H., Medicus, H. A. B., P. P., I. B., I. P. H., R. A. G., Philip, Major M., E. T. C., H. B., W. W. B., P. A. C., Query, Delta, 1861, Pendennis, I. L. M., W. A. N., R. S., Quilp, E. H. M., Old Salt, W. R. H., A Middy, A. B. S., Warrior, P. B. H., G. B. W., C. R. B., Nemo, Gorilla, W. M. K., Rowland, R. P., C. G., Omicron, R. M. C., M. R. H., Podgers, Juventis, W. V. F., I. W. I., Rook, Lex, H. R. W., H. B. M. B., Oxoniensis, Rector, G. B. A., Winifred, D. C., W. H. J., Oriental, G. H. T., A Clerk, R. W. K., A Subscriber, Timothy, H. C. V., T. D. A., C. G., Kilkenny; E. S. C., Monkbarns, C. E. M'H., I. Morris, Peregrine, Josephus, Capt. R., Volunteer, A. R., L. C., Boulogne, Von D., Edward, W. S. Lambert, W. B. C. are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 918.

By E. D. C.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the influx of the precious metals has been on a fair average scale, that capital for commercial purposes is low in price, and that the demand for gold on American account has almost wholly ceased, most Home Securities, arising from somewhat heavy sales of stock for money, have been in a very inactive state, and prices have had a drooping tendency.

There has been a moderate, but by no means active, demand for accommodation. The supply of money is still increasing, and the best commercial bills are readily discounted in Lombard-street at the annexed quotations:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Short bills	2¾ to 3	Four months' bills	3¼ to 3½
Three months' bills	3 to 3¼	Six months' bills	3½ to 4

There is an abundance of capital in the Stock Exchange, and loans may be had for short periods at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The joint-stock banks are now giving 2½ per cent on deposits, and the discount houses allow only 2½ per cent for money "at call."

The rates for money in the principal cities on the Continent are as under:—

	Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.		Bank rate. Per cent.	Open market. Per cent.
Paris	5	4½	Turin	5	5
Vienna	6	5	Brussels	4	3½
Berlin	4	2¾	Hamburg	—	2¾
Frankfort	3	2	St. Petersburg	7	9
Amsterdam	3	3			

About £350,000 in gold has been imported, chiefly from Australia and the Continent, and several additions have been made to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England. The exchange at New York for bankers' bills having advanced to 108¼, scarcely any gold has been sent to that port, but the export to the East has amounted to £110,380, chiefly in silver.

An instalment of 20 per cent on the late Indian loan of £4,000,000 has been paid this week.

The Liverpool cotton market continues in an excited state. Prices have, consequently, further advanced. Several parcels of Surat cotton have been lately purchased for New York.

The dealing in Home Stocks on Monday were much restricted, and prices had a drooping tendency:—Consols for Money, were done at 93⅞ ¾; Ditto for Account, 93⅞ ¾; Reduced Three per Cents, 91⅞ ¾; New Three per Cents, 91⅞ ¾ ⅝; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem; Ditto, June, 5s. to 8s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock was done at 103⅞ ¾; the Scrip, 103⅞ to 104; Rupee Five per Cent Paper, 96½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; the Debentures realised 98½ ⅝; and the Bonds, 9s. to 13s. prem. On Tuesday the transactions were on a very moderate scale, and prices ruled somewhat lower. Consols for Money were done at 93¼ ½; Ditto for Time, 93½ ⅝; Reduced Three per Cents, 91¼ 90⅞; New Three per Cents, 91½ ⅝ ½; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, June, 6s. to 8s. prem.; Bank Stock, ex div., was 230 to 232; India Five per Cents marked 103⅞ ¾; Rupee Five per Cents, 96¼; Ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cents, 103½ ¼; Ditto Debentures, 98½ ¼; Ditto Bonds, 9s. to 13s. prem.; Old India Stock was 222. A further decline of ⅛ per cent took place in the value of Consols on the following day:—Consols for Money were 93 to 93⅛; Ditto for Account, 93⅜ ¼ ⅛; Reduced Three per Cents, 91⅛ 90⅞; New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to 90⅞; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, June, 5s. to 8s. prem.; Bank Stock was 230 to 232 ex div.; India Five per Cents were 103⅛ ⅞; and Rupee Five per Cents, 96.; India Stock was 222. On Thursday there was rather more firmness in the market:—Consols for Money advanced to 93¼ to ⅜; for the Account to 93½ to ⅝; the New Three per Cents to 91¼; and the Reduced to 91; Exchequer Bills realised 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; India Five per Cent Stock, 103⅞ to ¼; and the Scrip, 103⅞.

In Joint-stock Bank Shares the dealings have been somewhat restricted; prices, however, on the whole, have ruled firm:—Bank of Egypt have marked 21¼; British North American, 54½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 33⅞; London Chartered of Australia, New, 13⅞; London and Country, 35¼; London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 67; National Provincial of England, New, 33½; Oriental, 51; and Union of London, 27½.

The leading quotations for shares in new undertakings are as follows:—Ocean Marine Insurance, 4⅝ to 4⅞ prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 15-16 to 1 1-16 prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 1 to ⅞ dis.; London and Provincial Marine, ⅝ to ½ dis.; Oriental and General Marine, ⅝ to ⅞ prem.; Mercantile Fire, ½ to ⅝ prem.; Commercial Union Fire, ⅛ dis. to ⅛ prem.; and Bahia Steam, par to ½ prem.

Colonial Government Securities have changed hands to a limited extent:—Canada Five per Cents have sold at 101½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 108¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866, 100; Ditto, 1871 to 1876, 99½; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 99⅝; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108⅞.

The Miscellaneous Market has been rather inactive. Anglo-Mexican Mint shares have been done at 14½; Canada Land, 108; Crystal Palace, 34½; Ditto Six per Cent Perpetual Debenture, 104½; East India Irrigation and Canal, 1; General Steam, 26; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, ½; London General Omnibus, 1½; North British Australasian, 1; Oriental Inland Steam, 4½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 49½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 42½; Royal Mail Steam, 51; Kennet and Avon Canal, 6¾; East London Waterworks, 127; London Docks, 60½; and St. Katharine, 64.

The Railway Share Market has been in a very inactive state, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The total calls for October amount to £827,960. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 103½ ex div.; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40¾; East Anglian, 17½; Eastern Counties, 51¾; Great Northern, 108½ ex new; Great Western, 69⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106¼; London, Chatham, and Dover, 46½; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 95; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45; Midland, 126; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101; Ditto, Leeds, 39; Ditto, York, 91; North Staffordshire, 12¾; South-Eastern, 79; Stockton and Darlington, 67½; West Midland—Oxford, 46½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London and Greenwich, 89; Ditto, Preference, 113; Midland—Bradford, 94.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Five per Cent, No. 1, 107; Great Northern Five per Cent, 106 ex new; London, Chatham, and Dover, 97; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 100½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 92½; West Midland—Oxford, 125½; Ditto, Perpetual Six per Cent, 121.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 93¾; Cape Town and Dock, 16; East Indian, 101½; Ditto, Five per Cent Debentures, 1866-1871, 101¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 19¾; Ditto Six per Cent Debenture, 82; Great Indian Peninsula, 90; Great Western of Canada, 9½; Ditto, New, 6⅝; Ditto Six per Cent Bonds, payable 1873, 97; Madras Five per Cent, 98; Punjaub, 14⅝.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 13¾; Dutch Rhenish, 15½; Great Luxembourg, 8⅝; Namur and Liege, 8½; Sambre and Meuse Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½; San Paulo, 3⅝; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 17⅝; West Flanders, 7¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Sept. 25 shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

An increase of circulation of	£124,076	An increase of bullion of	242,449
An increase of public deposits of	748,496	An increase of rest of	3,146
A decrease of other deposits of	485,949	An increase of reserve of	105,949
An increase of securities of	150,227		

The total circulation is now £20,664,948. Public deposits amount to £5,810,424; and private deposits to £11,957,808. Securities are £27,987,959; and the stock of bullion is £14,242,241.

Friday Afternoon.

The market for Home Securities is steady to-day, and prices are fairly supported. Consols, for Money, are 93⅛ to ¼; for the Account, 93½ to ⅝; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 91⅛ to ¼; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem. In the Foreign House the dealings have been tolerably numerous, and the quotations, on the whole, have ruled firm. The Railway Share Market is dull.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Fresh up to this morning's market the arrivals of English wheat were only moderate; the demand, however, both for red and white qualities, ruled inactive, at Monday's decline in the quotations. For foreign wheat, the supply of which was not to say extensive, the trade was in a sluggish state; yet no quotable change took place in prices. Floating cargoes of grain were in limited request, at late rates. All kinds of barley were a dull inquiry, and the currencies had a drooping tendency. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. Good and fine oats were in steady demand, at full prices; but low parcels were a dull sale, at barely late rates. The trade for beans and peas ruled firm, at full quotations. In flour a moderate business was doing, and prices were supported.

Arrivals this Week.—English: wheat, 2250; barley, 650; malt, 1440; oats, 310; flour, 860 sacks. Irish: oats, 810. Foreign: wheat, 13,020; barley, 11,650; oats, 28,210; flour, 11,030 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 56s. to 63s.; ditto, white, 58s. to 65s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 56s. to 62s.; rye, 36s. to 40s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 31s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 34s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 67s.; Chevalier, 67s. to 69s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 34s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 26s.; tick beans, 30s. to 36s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 37s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 51s.; town households, 37s. to 43s.; country marks, 35s. to 36s. per 280lb; American, 27s. to 33s. per barrel; French, 42s. to 44s. per sack.

Seeds.—There is a fair average business doing in cakes and winter tares, at full prices. In all other seeds very little is doing, at late rates.

Linseed, English crushing, 56s. to 60s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempseed, 50s. to 54s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 13s. to 14s.; ditto, white, 9s. to 10s.; tares, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 63s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 46s. to 50s. per quarter. Red clover seed, 42s. to 50s.; white ditto, 60s. to 64s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 56s. 11d.; barley, 36s. 9d.; oats, 22s. 10d.; rye 34s. 11d.; beans, 41s. 11d.; peas, 38s. 9d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 58s. 9d.; barley, 34s. 4d.; oats, 24s. 3d.; rye, 36s. beans, 42s.; peas, 36s. 7d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 144,079; barley 21,579; oats, 14,149; rye, 450; beans, 2349; peas, 730 quarters.

Tea.—The first arrival of the new crop is reported. By private contract a fair amount of business is doing, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Full quotations have been realised for most kinds of raw sugar, and the demand has continued steady. Barbadoes has sold at from 35s. 6d. to 43s; St. Lucia, 33s. to 36s. 6d.; Mauritius, 37s. 6d. to 44s., and Bengal, 38s. to 41s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 49s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are steady.

Coffee.—The demand continues active, and full prices have been realised in every instance.

Rice.—The inquiry has fallen off, and most of the parcels offered at public sale have been withdrawn. Importers, however, refuse to accept lower rates.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter are in fair request, and the quotations are well supported, the best Friesland having sold at 112s. to 114s. per cwt. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, but the inquiry for it is by no means active. Altogether provisions are a dull inquiry.

Tallow.—There is only a limited business doing in this article, and prices are barely supported. New P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 47s.; and for delivery in the spring, 47s. 9d. to 48s. per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off steadily, at 34s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils command full prices. American turpentine is held at 67s. per cwt. Several parcels have been taken for shipment to New York.

Spirits.—There is rather less activity in the demand for rum, at the late decline in value. Proof Leewards, 1s. 7d.; proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; and fine Jamaica, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per gallon. Brandy is quiet, at from 9s. 4d. to 10s. 10d. per gallon. Hambro' spirit is held at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English ditto, 60 per cent proof, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £5; clover, £3 10s. to £6; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 14s. per load.

Wool.—English wool is somewhat firm in price, but foreign and colonial qualities are very dull.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderately good, and the demand is inactive, at from 75s. to 100s. per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Best house coals, 19s. 6d. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. 3d. to 18s.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—There is a steady, but by no means active, demand for new hops, at our quotations. Yearling and old qualities, however, are a slow sale, at about previous rates. The imports of foreign hops this week have been considerable. Duty about £110,000. New Mid and East Kents, £10 0s. to £13 13s.; New Weald of Kents, £8 10s. to £10 0s.; New Sussex, £7 15s. to £8 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 26).—Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate, the demand for all breeds ruled inactive, at Monday's currency. We were but moderately supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. The best Downs and half-breds sold at 5s. 4d. per 8lb. Calves, the supply of which was tolerably good, met a heavy sale, at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lb. There was a steady inquiry for pigs, at very full prices; but milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; suckling calves, 21s. to 30s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 30s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 150; sheep, 8440; calves, 315; pigs, 490. Foreign: Beasts 210; sheep, 890; calves, 110.

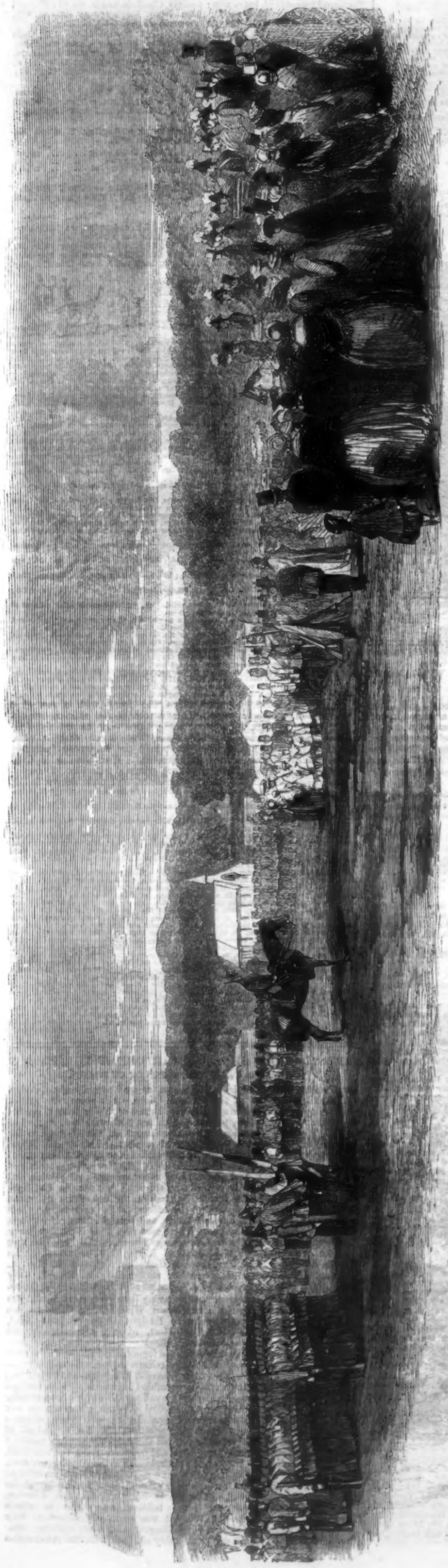
Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—The supplies of meat are moderately good. Good and prime qualities command a steady sale, at very full prices; otherwise the trade rules inactive, at our quotations:—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; middling ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 4s. 0d to 4s. 6d.; small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM THE CAMP OF CURRAGH.

ON Tuesday, the 10th inst., there was, as we have already stated, a grand military display at the Curragh Camp. For some time past it was pretty generally known that the Prince of Wales would, ere his departure from the camp, present the gallant 36th with a new stand of colours, as a reminiscence of his attachment on the Curragh to the brigade of which that corps formed a part. During his Royal Highness's stay at the Curragh he was attached to the first brigade of infantry, consisting of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards and the 36th Regiment, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 36th fully appreciated the high honour that had been conferred on them by his Royal Highness on the eve of his departure. There was a general muster of the officers of the various regiments quartered at the Curragh, many ladies, and several of the gentry from the surrounding neighbourhood. There were also present his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland; Major-General Ridley, C.B., commanding the Dublin division; Brigadier Generals Hemphill, Key, and the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., with their respective staffs; Lady A. Russell, Lady Scott, Mrs. Ridley, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, and the Hon. Misses Lascelles.

The usual preliminary ceremonies having been gone through, and the colours consecrated by the Rev. Horace Wheeler, the Chaplain, his Royal Highness presented them to Ensigns Dumergue and Bond, speaking as follows:—"Colonel Hort, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 36th Regiment,—It affords me very sincere gratification, after having served for some months in the brigade to which you belong, to present those colours to you. Be assured that I shall ever look back to my intercourse with yourselves and the various corps composing the fine division assembled in this camp with feelings of unmingled pleasure, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the cordial welcome given me on my joining the ranks for the purpose of obtaining a practical acquaintance with the duties of your noble profession. Time will not admit of entering into a detailed narrative of all the valuable services rendered by your regiment to their Sovereigns and country. From the year 1700, when it was raised in Ireland, the birthplace of so many gallant soldiers, until the close of the war in 1815, your records might almost form an epitome of the military history of the empire. During that period the 36th served with marked distinction in Europe, Asia, and America, throughout many of the most brilliant campaigns in which our armies have been engaged. It was repeatedly named in very honourable terms by Cornwallis, Wellington, and other eminent commanders, and has on all occasions nobly vindicated its title to the motto



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 36TH REGIMENT BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE CURRAGH CAMP.

inscribed on your banners, and of which you are so justly proud. To a regiment that has already achieved such a reputation, and is now in so high a state of efficiency under the able command of Colonel Hort, these colours may, indeed, be safely intrusted; and I feel convinced that whenever the opportunity shall arise you will show yourselves worthy of the memorable eulogy once pronounced by Lord Cornwallis upon your gallant corps—that they furnished a conspicuous proof that discipline and valour in soldiers, when directed by zeal and capacity in officers, are irresistible."

Colonel Hort returned thanks in appropriate terms.

After the ceremony the Prince, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir G. Brown, and a large company were entertained at a luncheon by the officers of the regiment. Subsequently his Royal Highness visited the soldiers' families in their quarters, where they had been provided by their officers with the good cheer necessary for the celebration of the event. In the evening the sergeants of the 36th entertained the sergeants of the Grenadier Guards at dinner, and thus the two branches of the brigade hospitably closed the period of the Prince of Wales's training at the Curragh.

The Prince left the camp, after a three months' sojourn, on the 11th inst. Shortly after nine o'clock all the troops in the camp were under arms. The day was glorious, and the manœuvres of the troops were performed in admirable style and with the greatest precision. At the conclusion of the review his Royal Highness retired to his quarters, the cheering of the soldiery was vehement, and it was evident that the Prince was affected as he bade adieu (at least for a season) to his comrades in arms. The bands of the 1st Grenadier Guards and the 36th, as well as the soldiers of both regiments, which constituted the infantry brigade of which he was an officer, assembled round his quarters. At ten minutes past three o'clock he left his hut, attended by Major-General Ridley, Major-General Bruce, Colonel Keppel, and Colonel Higginson. On reappearing the bands played the National Anthem, the soldiers presented arms and cheered most loudly. The Prince bowed repeatedly, and as he drove off in the direction of Newbridge the cheering was again renewed.

We are indebted to Captain Fenton, of the 36th Regiment, for the photographs from which the accompanying Illustrations in connection with the Prince's farewell to the Curragh Camp were taken. The first—that of the presentation of colours by the Prince—was taken during the consecration service. The second Engraving represents a square of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards on the day the Prince left the Curragh, and on its return from the review where his Royal Highness had for the first time commanded the regiment, he having gone through the former field-days as a subaltern officer—as a Captain commanding his company. The regiment was halted on its way home that the photograph might be taken.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

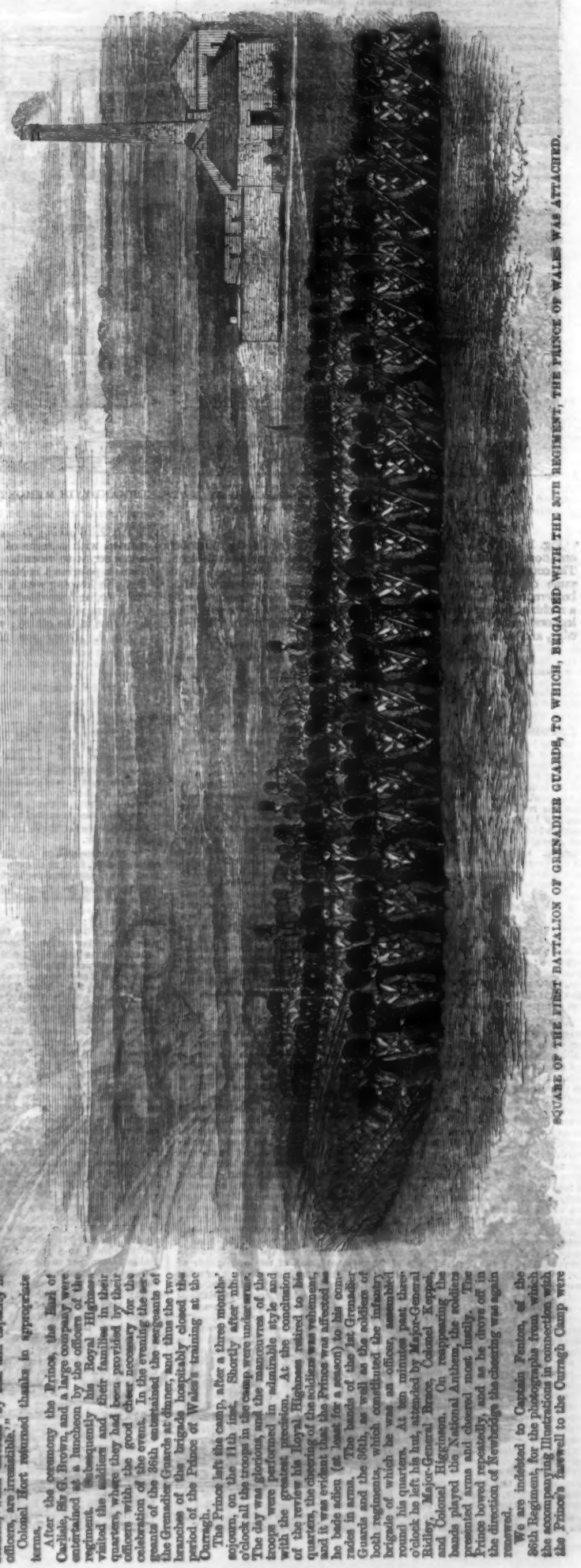
With the return of the Empress Eugénie from the baths of St. Sauveur to Paris the inauguration of the fashions for the autumnal season is looked forward to with anxiety, as her Majesty and the ladies of the Court naturally give the prevailing tone to the numerous fashions prepared for their approval. For the perfect freedom of the seaside costume during the past season the fair *baigneuses* are indebted to the Impératrice, who has gracefully patronised the apparel best suited to the circumstances, without ever consulting the exigencies of her Imperial position. The fashionable world, on its return to Paris, will for some time bear traces of its peregrinations to the *bains de mer*, most visible in the varied shapes of the headdresses and the display of the jupons latitiers, of which we had recently occasion to speak in our article on the Paris fashions.

For the month of October dresses are to be comparatively plain, with one or two flounces only as the rule. For ordinary wear the lighter descriptions of stuffs are now abandoned, and stout silks, and even worsted materials, brought into requisition, according to the variations in the uncertain weather of the Parisian October.

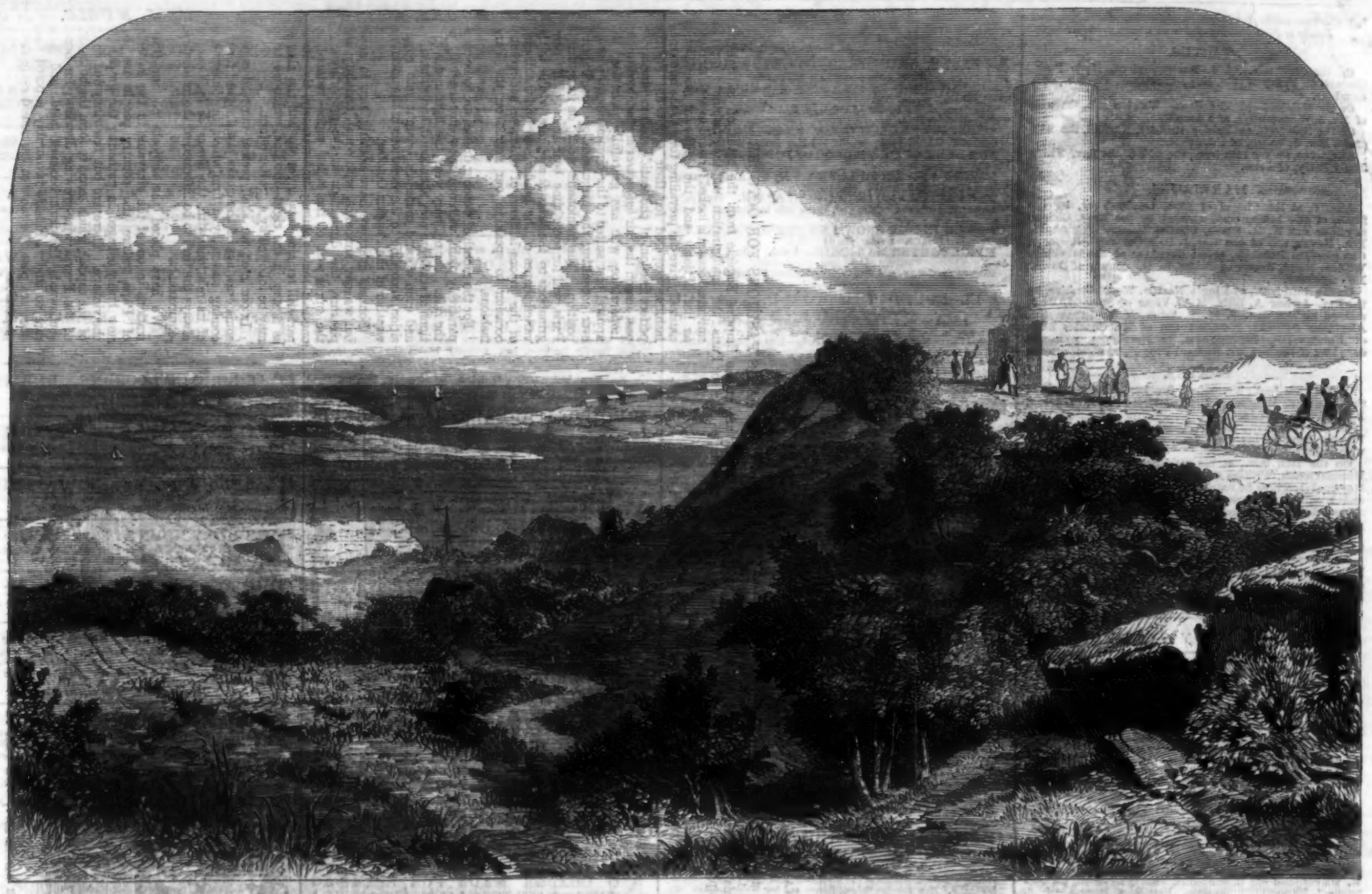
Bonnets assent we have nothing new to note; but we may announce, with equal certainty and pleasure, the diminution in the proportions of the upper part of the ladies' cages—reduced by one-half their volume; unfortunately, the lower part still remains intact, yet we hail the change as a step in the right direction, which we trust may be followed by a greater reform.

In our next we shall present our readers with some drawings of the cloaks just designed for the coming season by a firm, which, in consequence of its relations with the *dames de la Cour*, is always the first to be informed of the fashionable requirements.

We have placed the subjects of our Illustrations in one of the vineyards in the environs of Paris, where the country people are just now busily engaged in gathering the grapes for the vintage. There are but few vineyards north of the capital, which seems to form the boundary of the French wine-growing districts; for hence southwards the fruit becomes good, and it is rare to find a hillside favourably exposed that does not possess a more or less considerable vine-plantation.



SQUARE OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF GRENADIER GUARDS, TO WHICH, BRIGADED WITH THE 36TH REGIMENT, THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS ATTACHED.



MONUMENT RECENTLY ERECTED AT DIVES, NORMANDY, IN MEMORY OF THE DEPARTURE OF WILLIAM OF NORMANDY FOR THE CONQUEST OF ENGLAND.

SEE PAGE 318.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Full Dress.*—Silver-grey silk robe, having on the skirt but one flounce, surmounted by a plain green ribbon, forming a festoon. The corsage is round-waisted, and finished off with a wide sash of the same colour as the dress. The sleeves are of moderate width, bordered at the edge with narrow green ribbon, and trimmed with a ruching passing from the shoulder to the front of the elbow. Plain leghorn bonnet, ornamented with roses above and below the front edge, and with green strings.

Fig. 2. *Walking Dress.*—This dress is in slate-coloured silk, ornamented with a series of black velvet-edged flounces arranged in such a manner as to resemble a tunic. The corsage is semi-décollaté, and forms a pelerine à la Marie-Antoinette, apart from the dress, but perfectly in keeping with it as to the style of the trimming. The sleeves are wide, and provided with two narrow flounces to match the skirt. White crape bonnet, the ornamental black velvet tour-de-tête enlivened by a rose in the centre; white strings.

Fig. 3. *Dress for Morning Visit.*—Robe of nankeen-coloured foulard de Chiné, trimmed down the front with a row of silk buttons of the same colour. The bottom of the skirt is furnished with a fluted flounce, surmounted by three very narrow flat bands. Open corsage, provided with lapels, also edged with a narrow fluting and two flat bands, with which the superposed portion of the Maltese sleeves is also ornamented. Waistband à la Créole, fastened at the side. Straw bonnet, trimmed with lilac ribbons and flowers; white strings. Collar, chemisette, and undersleeves in plain white muslin.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

**** The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at 6, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of Henry Wylde, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at The Grove, Wandsworth, the wife of Mr. J. H. Samways, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Brisley Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. J. Smith, of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 13th inst., the wife of the Rev. Henry James Petry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4, at the Chapel of Ease, Londonderry, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Revs. Charles Seymour and W. H. Stack, Charles Marcus M'Causland, Esq., Navan, son of the Rev. I. C. M'Causland, Rector of Clonmore, to Rebekah, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Maud, Rector of Ballee, in the county of Down. No cards sent.

On the 23rd inst., at King's Norton, Worcestershire, by the Rev. Arthur A. Ellis, M.A., Vicar of Stotfold, Beds, assisted by the Rev. J. M. L. Aston, M.A., Incumbent, Alexander Adocks, youngest son of Mr. Charles Ellis, of Handsworth, Birmingham, to Marrianne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Prosser, of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., Mr. Alfred Brooker, youngest son of the late Mr. Brooker, of Southampton-row, London, Bloomsbury, aged 28.

On the 17th inst., at Rio Lodge, Maida Vale, Walter Pocock, Esq., in his 62nd year, deeply lamented by his wife, relatives, and friends.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Bradmore House, Hammersmith, William Rawlings, late of Coventry-street, Haymarket, where he carried on the business of Lambert and Rawlings for upwards of fifty years, beloved and respected by a large circle of friends. By his death the poor have lost a kind and liberal benefactor. Æt. 76.

At Boston, Lincolnshire, on Friday, Sept. 20, Harriet, widow of the late William Garfit, Esq., aged 76.

On the 26th inst., at the residence of his grandfather, Peter Maze, Esq., 12, Portland-place, Peter Ireland, only son of William Ireland, Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, aged four years.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MORGAN, Upper Marylebone-street, Middlesex, printer.—R. JEFFRIES, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, bleacher.—J. TALL, Kingston-upon-Hull, tar and turpentine distiller.—MARY ANN BELFORD, Southampton, innkeeper.—T. SHACKELL, Bristol, woollen merchant.—F. MAITLAND, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—W. JEPSON and D. PICKUP, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. C. MACANDIE, Portobello, writer.—J. G. M'TURK, Glasgow, warehouseman.—A. WILSON, Pollokshaws, carter.—J. and J. GARDNER, SONS, and GARDNER, Edinburgh, opticians.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. G. COOMBS, St. Peter's-hill, Doctors'-commons, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant.—J. LEVY, Finsbury-pavement, City, general dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. BROWN, Somersham and Earith, Huntingdonshire, apothecary.—W. WHITEBIDE and G. SIMMONS, Great Queen-street, gas engineers.—T. SHERWOOD, Southsea, Hampshire, laceman.—M. R. ASHWIN, Birmingham, factor.—G. H. KENT, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, timber merchant.—J. NIXON, Melbourne, Australia, and Liverpool, merchant.—J. CROSTHWAITE, Liverpool, merchant, A., G., R., and A. HOLDEN, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

P. R. HERBIOT, Rothesay, grocer.—E. M'IVER, Scourie, Sutherlandshire, farmer.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, from the principal American Theatres, will his first appearance in England on Monday, Sept. 30, and on Wednesday and Friday, in the character of Shylock, in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. After which, BOX AND COX: Box, Mr. Buckstone; Cox, Mr. Compton. Concluding with TURNING THE TABLES. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, in the new Comedy, THE SOFT SEX. After which a Farce, Mr. C. Mathews; and other entertainments. A new Farce on Thursday and Saturday by Mr. Charles Mathews.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.—On Monday, Sept. 30 (for the BENEFIT of Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON) and during the Week, A MIDSUMMER'S EVE; WOMAN, OR LOVE AGAINST THE WORLD; and AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE. Prices as usual. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.—TITIENS and GIUGLINI.—One night only, SATURDAY, OCT. 19, IL TROVATORE. Full particulars will be announced forthwith.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.—Return of Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. 236th Night of THE COLLEEN BAWN. On Monday, Sept. 23, MUSIC HATH CHARMS, THE COLLEEN BAWN: Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault, Messrs. Billington, D. Fisher, F. Emery, Miss Woolgar, and Mrs. Billington. And LOVE AND HUNGER. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Oct. 5:—

Monday: BLONDIN'S TWENTY-SIXTH ASCENT, and the Band of the Coldstream Guards.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday: All the usual attractions.

Saturday: Vocal and Instrumental Concert, and Presentation of Colours to the London Rifle Brigade by the Lady Mayoress. Open at Ten.

Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Other days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

Orchestral Band and Great Organ Performance daily. Machinery in Motion, Picture Gallery, and all the usual attractions.

Large collection of Drawings from the Queen's Pictures on Exhibition and Sale.

The Scarlet and other Geraniums, Calceolarias, Petunias, Dwarf Nasturtiums, and other flowers in the Rosery and in the ornamental beds of the terraces and the marble vases are now in full bloom. The Dahlias are in unusual perfection.

Sunday, open at Half-past One, to Shareholders, gratuitously, by Tickets.

NOTICE.—Half-a-Guinea Season Tickets, available till April 30, 1862, may now be had at the Crystal Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual agents of the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN'S LAST ASCENT BUT THREE.—MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 30, at Four o'Clock. The Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance. Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price. Reserved Seats, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BLONDIN on MONDAY NEXT will (by special desire) repeat the most extraordinary and daring feat ever attempted. Taking a common four-legged chair on to the high rope, 340 feet from the ground, he sits, stands, and lounges on its seat or back, shifting the chair in every direction upon the rope, and balancing it on one or two legs. Other marvellous feats will precede and follow this performance.—One Shilling.

MDME. LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—Exeter Hall.—TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22, will be given Mendelssohn's Oratorio of ELIJAH, the principal parts by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Palmer, and Mr. W. Weiss, being in aid of the Funds for completing a Church, &c., in the Victoria Docks district. Reserved Seats, One Guinea; Unreserved, 10s. 6d.; Back Seats, 7s. Tickets to be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.—A full-length Portrait Model of the Baron de Wildt is now added to the Chamber of Comparative Physiognomy. Admission, 1s.; Extra Rooms, 6d. Open from 11 a.m. till dusk, and from 7 to 10 p.m.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original and highly-successful Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at Liverpool, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

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The Lord EBURY—Chairman.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS are still urgently REQUIRED for this the only Homœopathic Hospital in the metropolis.

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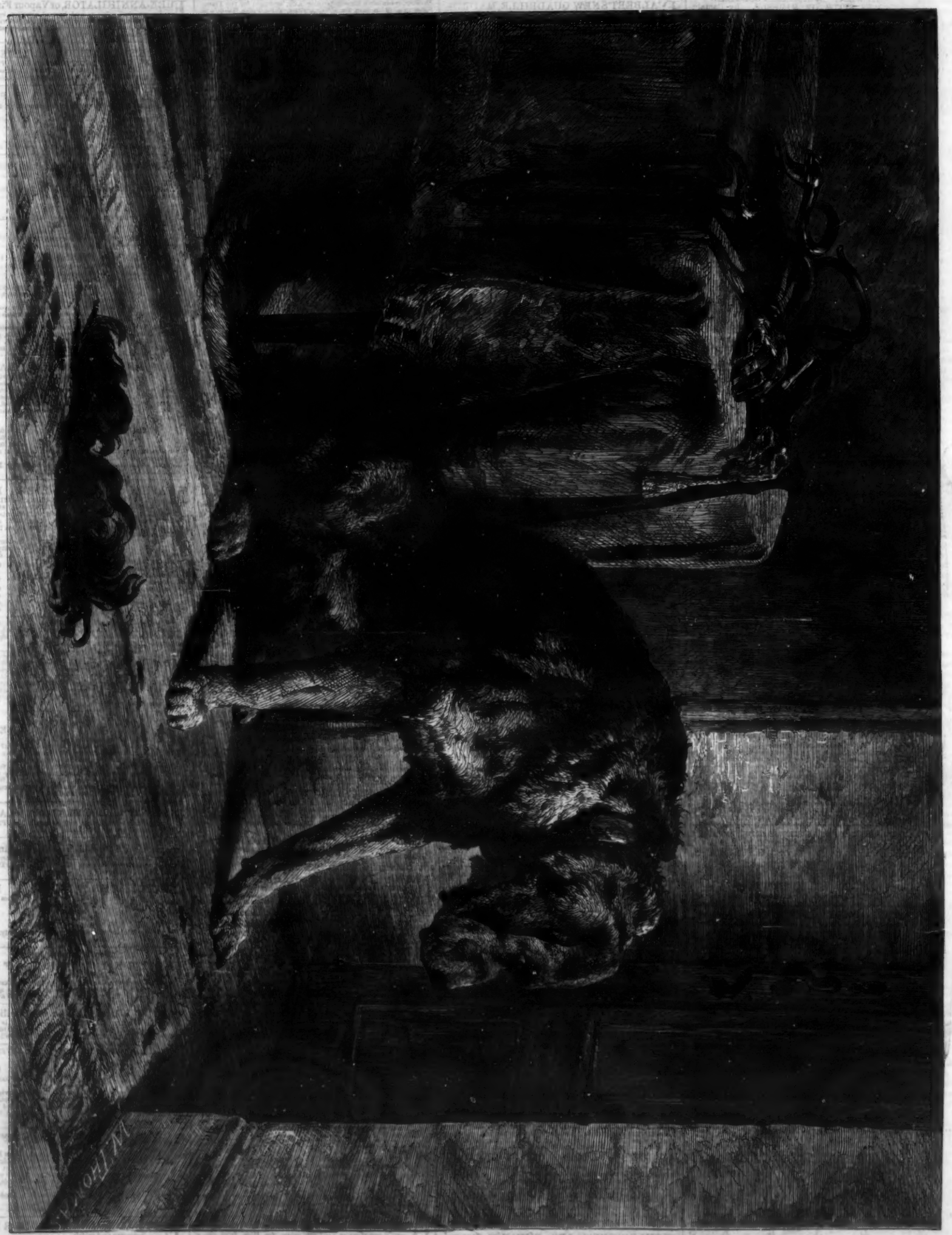

"SUSPENSE," BY SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A., IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—SEE PAGE 332.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

THE site of the Great Exhibition building having been completely laid out, and the works advanced to a point of progress which renders the general plan intelligible even to the non-professional eye, the commissioners some weeks ago issued ivory tickets to each of the guarantors for their admission with a friend on Saturdays, to see the growth of the extraordinary brick and iron structure which, through the exercise of their disinterested public spirit, will before many months elapse, be thrown open for the promotion of the arts and industry of the world. The same facilities have, as a matter of course, been extended to the leading representatives of the press and others whose relations with science and art were considered such as to entitle them to the favour. Armed with one of these "bones," we a few days ago paid a visit to the works, when we were much astonished and gratified at the substantial progress which had been made since our former visit, and the coup-d'œil presented of the chief bearings of the contemplated buildings. In proceeding to record the result of our observations we shall refer occasionally to an official brochure (rather ambitious in style) just issued, entitled "Some Account of the Buildings designed by Francis Fowke, Captain R.E., for the International Exhibition of 1862, and future Decennial Exhibitions of the Works of Art and Industry" (Chapman and Hall).

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The brickwork of the picture-gallery fronting Cromwell-road is now completed to the prescribed height of sixty feet, and it is expected that this portion of the building will be roofed in early in October, so as to give time for its becoming thoroughly dry and seasoned before the time comes for hanging the pictures. The massive character of the brickwork in this compartment may be conceived from the fact that some of the piers near the centre of the gallery are 14ft. wide and 7ft. thick, and that the foundations throughout are of concrete 5ft. thick. The length of the gallery, as has been before stated, is 1150ft., and internally it will be divided by arched doorways, as at the Manchester Exhibition, into nine compartments, the largest of which will be 325ft. and the smallest 50ft. long, being equal to the breadth. These apartments, being necessarily lighted from above, will occupy the upper floor of the range of buildings, the lower, or basement, being appropriated to the exhibition of carriages. The wall fronting Cromwell-road, though recessed for windows, will be without lights in the upper portion, but the lower will be pierced with windows measuring 16ft. by 13ft. The only deviation from the original plan in this front wall as yet observable is that, instead of eight window places in the extreme subdivisions between the intermediate porches and the ends of the building, there will be only three, the remaining five being added to the central subdivisions, immediately adjacent to the main porch, where they will be thirteen in number on each side. The effect of this will be to remove to some extent the indefinite character which would result from the total absence of anything giving the idea of a centre and wings to the façade, and to which we adverted in our notice of the plan of the building in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 23rd of March, and is therefore, to a slight extent, an improvement. We say to a slight extent only, because the flatness and baldness of the wall surface throughout the entire length will almost render it impossible to realise in it, from any point of view, the idea of a central portico balanced by wings, which is essential to unity and completeness in architectural structure. The entrances to the principal picture-gallery in Cromwell-road will be through three recessed arcades. They are each 20ft. wide and 50ft. high, and, the official report states, "will look as imposing in their quantities as the principal façade of St. John Lateran at Rome, and other Renaissance porticoes in Italy." "These entrances," it is added, "invite elaborate decoration hereafter."

An important modification in the Fine-Art Department, as at present being carried out, consists in the addition of "auxiliary picture-galleries," branching off at the ends of the main gallery, down Prince Albert's and Exhibition roads respectively. These additions also, we may be permitted to say, go to some extent to meet an objection which we made, in the article just mentioned, to the picture-gallery as originally planned, more especially on the ground of the monotonous character of one continuous gallery, uniformly lighted, which, we observed, was "not calculated to give due effect to every description of painting, some requiring special conditions of light, which can only be obtained by diversity of aspect and arrangement—small cabinet pictures, for instance, standing in need of a strong, large gallery pictures of what is known as a broad, light." These auxiliary picture-galleries will be jointly 1200ft. in length, and they will differ in dimensions as well as in aspect from the main central gallery, being 25ft. wide and about 30ft. high. They are intended to receive "the smaller-sized oil paintings, the water-colour paintings, architectural drawings, designs, and engravings." In point of lighting, howewever, we are not so well satisfied with the plan of the architect as at present contemplated. We are told in the official account put forth by the commissioners that these auxiliary galleries will be "*of course* lighted on the same principle as already described,"—that is, by a uniform and continuous light from above. With all deference to Captain Fowke's superior experience and judgment in these matter, we venture to submit that there is no "of course" in the matter, but that, on the contrary, there are a certain class of pictures which absolutely demand a strong side light in preference to a diffused light from above to give them full effect. This is particularly the case with cabinet pictures of the Dutch and Flemish schools, which were intended for the adornment of the apartments of an ordinary dwelling-house, and not for the gallery. It applies also with more or less force to the majority of water-colour drawings and engravings. But, besides this, considerations of the temper of the spectator and the impressions produced upon his mind by external influences, would dictate applying a little variety in the conditions of lighting in a building intended for the exhibition of pictures. The long imposing gallery, lighted from above, may be very conducive to the contemplation of the larger works of the severe historical and poetical class; but a glimpse into the open air and light and the bright external world is most refreshing occasionally, and is particularly appropriate when looking at landscape and genre subjects suggesting every-day domestic influences. We sincerely trust, therefore, that, before the work is carried too far, the architect will see the propriety of departing from his uniformity principle of lighting, at least as regards a portion of these auxiliary galleries. We may add, what is generally known to artists and collectors, that the conditions of light required by different pictures are endless in variety, and that the light on the wall facing a window is in a great number of cases very unfavourable, throwing a glare over the picture. This objection, however, may be obviated by placing panels or shutters, movable on hinges, on these walls, by means of which each individual picture may be brought into any desired position with reference to the direction of the light, whilst the greater distance will give a subdued effect to the light itself, which could not be obtained on a side wall closer to the window, and the light still being of a character different from that obtained through the roof. An illustration of the peculiar efficacy of this resource came under the notice of the writer of the present article a few weeks ago at the Museum at Amsterdam, where a picture by Nicholas Maas ("Le Réveuse"), representing a girl, life-size, looking out of window, affixed to a shutter on the wall facing the window, was most badly seen where it was, but, on being moved to a position partially inclining to the light, the colours came out with a depth and brilliancy of effect which could not have been obtained in any other light, certainly not in a light descending from above.

Before passing from this subject it may be remarked that these lateral or auxiliary galleries extend down Prince Albert's-road as far as the commencement of the site for the Annex for machinery in motion, where also the Horticultural Society's western entrance is situated, and Prince Albert's-road to an opposite point abutting on the latter society's main entrance. These, therefore, being of brick are an addition to the portion of buildings originally designed to be of a permanent character. The party-wall of the Horticultural Society which runs between the extremities of these galleries is stated in the official plan to be the "northern boundary of ground (16¼ acres) conditionally agreed to be reserved for an exhibition in 1872." All these circumstances point to the ulterior views of the promoters of the exhibition, which are for the institution of "decennial exhibitions of the works of art and industry"—a vast project, fraught with great results, in which all the artistic and industrial interests of the world at large are more or less concerned, and the working out of which all ought to feel it a personal obligation to watch over and assist to good ends.

We will now proceed through the central entrance under the picture-gallery to explore the preparations for

THE NAVE AND TRANSEPTS.

And here a scene presents itself which, both by its extent and the variety and singular character of the structural arrangements, rapidly marching towards maturity in it, fairly astonishes the visitor.

In front, at a distance of some 200ft. or more, and extending parallel to the picture-gallery which you have just left behind, are the double rows of pillars of the nave, and upon which the galleries have been already placed; and at either end of the avenue so formed appear the ingeniously-contrived and massive scaffoldings erected for the purpose of the necessary works in placing and fixing the iron roof of the two huge domes, which are to be 250ft. high, exceeding that of St. Paul's by 35ft., and yielding supremacy to that of St. Peter's at Rome by only 13ft. Beyond the lofty range of the nave the eye travels through a maze of scaffolding and ironwork connected with the various industrial courts, until it rests upon the partition-wall of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, which forms the northern boundary of the vast enceinte, and through columned openings, in which glimpses of the garden itself are obtained. Right and left, extending north and south, appears the scaffolding in connection with the works for the transepts, which intersect the nave under the two domes; the whole presenting a mass of timber, bricks, cordage, iron tubing, pipeage, and other building materials, and of machinery of all sorts for the moving and fixing of the latter, and of human hands and human intelligences to apply, combine, and guide all these resources towards the one common end, which perhaps was never before brought together under any circumstances, within the same space, for any single work. To give an idea of the vastness of the works, and the admirable organisation and distribution of labour observed in them, we may state that on first looking about we hardly observed any appearance of active manual labour going forward; none of that noise and bustle usually attendant upon the pressing forward against time of any great structural work, insomuch that we imagined that we were in the presence of some hundred or so of workmen at the utmost; yet we were told that between 1200 and 1500 men were on the ground and in full work at the moment. On the other hand, if we did not remark much of that absolute display of physical exertion which we might have expected, we saw obvious evidence of the rapid progressive results of its exercise, in connection with a skilful application of steam power; the several portions of the iron framework of the monster building absolutely growing under our eyes, as if by the action of magic.

The vista through the nave from dome to dome will be 1070ft.; the length of the nave itself under the dome, 800ft. The total length of the transept will be 1270ft. The nave and transepts will be 100ft. high and 85ft. wide. They will be lighted on both sides by clerestory windows upwards of 25ft. high, and the roofs will thus be made watertight, which could hardly be the case with glass. The official report informs us farther that "the building will be much cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a *merely* glass building;" by which is meant, a building constructed entirely of glass. As for the solid roofs, they will "invite decoration within and without." As to the effect of the clerestory windows we are told:—"The nave, which runs east and west, will thus have a north light, undimmed by blinds, the value of which any one having any knowledge of art fully understands, *but which a public critic not having the benefit of such assistance was unable to appreciate*" (poor benighted individual!); but to this it should in fairness be added that the same nave will also have a south light pouring in, and requiring to be screened by blinds; and that "any one having any knowledge of art fully understands" the disadvantages of a double or cross light in the case more particularly of painting. But, after all, as the nave is not intended for pictures, but for industrial products, the question of lighting from the north or the south is of little or no importance.

Another circumstance will come into operation affecting the appearance of the nave resulting from the level of the surface, which is 5ft. below that of the surrounding roads. "By a happy conception," the official report tells us, "Captain Fowke has used this condition to obtain a most picturesque feature at each end. Instead of descending into the building upon entering, the visitor ascends two steps to a great platform or dais under each dome, and then may descend into the nave and transepts by three noble flights of steps, each 80ft. wide, which lend themselves to most decorative arrangements; or he may ascend into the galleries. The entrance is therefore made on a mezzanine, as it were, of the building." We have already, in our article of March 23, animadverted upon the announced proposal to make the public enter the nave by an ascent followed by a descent, and which at the time we considered to be a gratuitous perversion of all the rules of building, the result of the architect's caprice. It now appears that it is matter of necessity, the result of conditions of site which could have been obviated only by raising the level of the internal surface to that of the external road, which perhaps was considered too expensive a proceeding. But, however viewed and however treated, the existence of this low-level floor must be considered a *flaw* (shocking pun!) in the general plan, and one which, though disguised on the first approach by the two ascending steps at the entrance, will thereby also be aggravated in extent when we come to descend.

The domes will be of glass, with an outer and inner gallery, and it is proposed to erect a dioptric light at the top of one of them and to light it at night. The entrances to the industrial buildings will be beneath the domes, and each 55ft. wide. They are constructed of brick, and, as we are told, "are susceptible of any amount of decoration;" indeed, "it is likely that one of the towers and some other portions may be completed as a sample of what the exterior architecture may be made;" the word "architecture" being, as we think, here misapplied, as no ornament added to a building can alter its architectural character.

[Our Engraving represents the Nave as it will appear when completed.]

To complete our survey of the main features of the building we now proceed to

THE REFRESHMENT HALLS AND MACHINERY GALLERIES,

the former of which run parallel with the nave, at about 150ft distance from it, and abut upon the arcade of the Horticultural Gardens, whilst the latter extend in a northerly direction along the outside of the west wall of the gardens.

The refreshment halls and arcades, we are told, "will be permanent buildings, and will present novel and striking features." They will overlook, with a north aspect, the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, the halls being 300ft. long and 75ft. wide, and the two arcades being about 1500ft. in length and 25ft. in width. The luxuries, "both light and solid," to be supplied here are thus announced in the official report:—"The visitor will be able to obtain—in the morning, a déjeuner à la fourchette; at luncheon, Neapolitan ices or Bass's ale" (but why "Bass's" only? may we not have the alternative of Allsopp's, or even of Barclay's or Guinness's stout?) "and bread and cheese; at dinner, English roast beef and plum-pudding, or the latest inventions in cookery from Paris, with samples of wines of all nations" (wine, unlike beer, being an open question).

The intended permanent character of this department is explained in the announcement that "at the close of the exhibition they will become the most delightful dining-halls *is* (?) the metropolis, supplying a great public want in this respect," an announcement which we read with equal surprise and regret. It involves considerations of permanent commercial speculation on the part of the exhibition commissioners, and to some extent of the commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, which we consider quite apart from the purposes with which they were established, and altogether unwarranted by anything contained in their charters of incorporation. But, apart from these considerations, the feelings of the occupants of the costly mansions immediately surrounding the Exhibition building would, in common fairness, claim to be considered before "a great public want" in the dinner, tea, and supper line came to be supplied under their very noses.

The contract for the supply of refreshments during the exhibition has not yet been let, though the tenders have been sent out. We sincerely hope that in a matter so deeply involving the comfort and pecuniary means of the public, and, as a consequence, so materially affecting the ultimate success of the undertaking, the commissioners will well consider what they are doing before they act. With the experience, far from satisfactory, of the general working of the commissariat department at the Hyde Park Exhibition and at the Crystal Palace under various forms of management, down to the present day, we think the commissioners would do well, in the first instance, to take the advice of practical men on this subject, and afterwards employ a special committee to supervise the whole arrangements, examining from time to time the supplies of provisions and observing the mode of service, and prepared at all times to receive and adjudicate promptly upon all complaints on the part of the public. Indeed, upon public grounds and in the true interests of the exhibition, we have very great doubts as to the expediency of letting a contract at all in this department, so as to make it the source of income to the commissioners. So far from putting to tender the privilege of making enormous gains out of the public for infinitesimal sandwiches, tepid ices, and attenuated legs of coddled fowls, we think it would be more worthy of a great national enterprise like the present to take tenders for a tariff for the supply of various specified consumables at a price, just as provisions are supplied to the Army and Navy, only in detail instead of wholesale, the commissariat committee having it in their duty to see that all supplies were up to standard both as to quantity and quality. The contractor would have to give a bond, under adequate penalties, for the satisfactory execution of his contract. He would provide all necessary furniture, utensils, &c., and would occupy his premises at a small fixed rent, being liable, besides other penalties, to ejectment in case of serious neglect or breach of duty. We throw out the suggestion in all crudeness as one which, if not on the present, on some future occasion of the kind, may be considered worthy of attention.

The machinery-galleries are the only portions which "are obviously of a temporary character," extending along the west side of the Horticultural Gardens for about 1000ft. in length by 200ft. in width, in four spaces each 50ft. wide. These galleries are now completed, and are constructed of timber ingeniously contrived for strength, lightness, and cheapness. They are all framed work, without any joinery.

In a corner of one of these galleries the visitor will observe the photographic shed of Messrs. Birnstingl and Co., to whom the commissioners have conceded the sole right of photographing everything within the building for the consideration of a certain money payment. We cannot but consider the creation of this monopoly unfortunate. It is certainly contrary to the liberal spirit of the times; and—particularly in fine-art works and delicate objects of virtù, in which every body might like to employ his own photographer—will operate in a coercive manner hardly to be justified.

Besides photographing the various parts of the building in its progress, and the individual notabilities and other persons engaged in the works, Messrs. Birnstingl and Co., we understand, have it in contemplation to take photographs of all the guarantors (some twelve hundred in number) for the formation of a monster album, six copies of which will be placed in conspicuous parts of the building during the exhibition, and three of which will afterwards be presented to the South Kensington Museum, the Society of Arts, and some other public institution; the remaining three to be retained as the property of the enterprising photographers, and to be disposed of as they may think proper. A fee of one guinea it is proposed shall be paid by each guarantor on being enrolled in this honourable testimonial; the full value of which, however, will be returned to him in the shape of twenty copies of his own portrait, or those of any of his brother guarantors he may please to select.

THE LAYING OUT AND PROGRESS OF THE WORKS.

It is now time that, as a matter of history, we should say something of the means and appliances by which these wonderful works, as far as they have gone, have been carried out.

The laying out of the works commenced on the 9th of March. The site upon which the exhibition is to take place was originally supposed to be a true parallelogram, the longer sides of which measured 1152ft., the shorter about 700ft., in length; but observations with the theodolite discovered a divergence of two or three feet between the two longer sides. The operation, therefore, required great accuracy, and was performed by three separate agencies—by Mr. Marshall for the contractors, and for the commissioners by Mr. Wakeford, as well as by Sergeant Harkin, of the Royal Engineers, who was sent purposely by Sir Henry James from Southampton. So carefully were all these three independent admeasurements performed that there was only a mean difference of three-eighth parts of an inch between them. A bed of gravel underlies the whole ground, the foundations were excavated to the gravel, and a base of concrete put in, on which brick piers, with York stone slabs, were placed to receive the iron columns. The slabs for the columns of the great domes weigh upwards of a ton.

The official report informs us that "the iron castings are executed at the Staveley Ironworks, Derbyshire; and Mr. Barrow, *a leviathan among ironmasters* (this might as well have been omitted) is himself superintending the operations." There are 166 round columns for the nave and transepts, 12in. in diameter, connected with a like number of square pilasters; 312 8-in. round columns and 149 12-in. square columns for the galleries; 138 8-in. square clerestory columns and 160 10.-in. square columns supporting the floors of the picture-galleries; and 62 round columns for supporting the roofs of the glass courts. The compiler of the official report, lost in admiration at these stupendous "quantities," pauses to make a calculation, of which he thus sums up the result:—"Put all the columns end to end, and they would extend from the Exhibition building either eastward as far as the London Docks, or westward as far as Kew, or northward as far as Hampstead, or southward as far as the Sydenham Crystal Palace"—from which the most important conclusion we draw is that all those several places are equidistant from the Gore House estate. We might add without fear of contradiction that the guarantee fund if spread out in penny pieces would cover the whole of the nave and transepts six deep, and that if converted into sovereigns and piled up they would reach to a height exactly ten times that of the monster domes. But we will not further divert ourselves with calculations of this sort, which are endless in variety; being admonished by the sage and economic response of the student at a college examination, who, being suddenly asked "How many cows' tails would reach to the moon?" as suddenly and promptly replied, "One if it was long enough." More to the purpose it is to conclude as to the "quantities" of iron by stating that, with the addition of 1165 girders, 11,600ft. of pipes, 15,000ft. of gutters, 14,000ft. of railing, 1000 brackets, 700 trusses and girders, 1400 shoes, &c., the whole is estimated to weigh nearly 4000 tons.

The general width of the passages, or the distance from centre to centre of adjacent columns is 25ft. (In the Exhibition of 1851, and in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, every distance of parts in the building is 26ft., or a fraction or multiple of that number.) In the nave the columns are placed in pairs, one round, and 1ft. in diameter, the other square, and also 1ft. in breadth. The square columns, placed a few inches behind the round ones, support the girders on which the gallery floors are laid, and they also serve to carry off the water from the roof.

The lateral distances of the columns having been measured by means of lengths of well-seasoned American pine 25ft. each, the method by which their exact centres were determined was very ingenious, the structure of the building requiring that the centring should be done with mathematical accuracy. On the York slabs which rest upon the brick piers, and upon which the columns are placed, the exact centre was found by the use of a theodolite, a small pinhole being drilled into the spot to mark it exactly. It is obvious, however, that something more would be required than merely finding the spot upon which the centre of the column should rest; for in setting up the column it would, of course, be impossible to see whether its centre coincided with the pinhole in the stone slab. In order to ensure accuracy in this respect three circles were struck in the stone from the given centre, and in five parts of these circumferences a hole was drilled, to serve as guides in lowering the column into its foundations. In the case of the square columns, squares were laid out instead of circles, and the lines marked in the same manner. In lowering a column, if the outer edge of the base plate came within any one of these circles or squares, the centre was certain to be over the point from which the squares or circles had been struck, and thus mathematical accuracy was secured. A deviation of a quarter of an inch in two or three columns would derange the whole building, as the girders would not fit into their places in the columns. The heavy pieces of ironwork, weighing from 24 to 40 cwt., were hoisted and moved about with very great facility by means of a steam hoist, worked by a portable engine of 10-horse power. The ropes, which were laid in every direction on the ground, and which passed through blocks and pulleys, were coiled on a grooved conical drum, set in motion by the action of two large-toothed wheels, working into a small piston, and a column or girder was raised to the required height in two or three

The International Exhibition of 1862.

VIEW · OF · THE · NAVE

minutes. In placing and fixing the ribs of the roof of the nave, an enormous stage which has been constructed will be made use of. This stage, which has timber enough in it for the construction of an ordinary mansion, weighs very nearly 100 tons; it is placed upon twelve wheels, working upon enormous stout iron axles, and its base covers an area of rather more than 50ft. square. Notwithstanding its enormous weight, the stage may be easily moved by four men, with levers, along the line of rails upon which it is placed. This monster stage will be useful when the men have to paint and finish the roof, the height of which is 100ft. from the floor.

The monster domes will each be supported by eight cast-iron columns two feet in diameter, perfectly round, and without any rib, other projection, or ornament (the first was put up on the 26th of August). These pillars will rise to the height of 108 feet, being uniform in diameter throughout. Each of these columns is formed of five separate lengths joined together by bolts passing through flanges cast on the inside, so that when completed, the parts where they are joined will not be perceptible, and will have the appearance of an enormous mast, without, however, its tapering end. In order to secure the different parts it was necessary to lower some person down the inside of the column, and as there was not room for a full-grown man—the diameter at the flanges not being more than sixteen inches—the work of putting in the bolts and screwing them was performed by a boy, carrying with him a bullseye lantern to see the work. In order to keep these columns in their place, a deep collar, or run of iron, will be placed upon, and encircle the whole, of the eight columns, and from this the ribs of the dome will spring. So long as this collar remains in position, the bundle of tall columns will be bound securely together, while the nave, transept, and brickwork of the side fronts will, it is stated, be sufficient buttresses to keep these imposing structures in their places. For many weeks past the workmen have been engaged erecting the enormous frameworks of wood or scaffolding which will be required for the purpose of putting the dome roofs in their places. It is calculated that 2000 loads, or 100,000 cubic feet of timber will have to be sawn, bevelled, and bolted together to support this platform and the ironwork whilst in progress.

Amongst other arrangements necessary for the conduct and safety of these works adequate provision has been made against fire. A 9-inch main runs across the building on the north side of the nave, and from this branches are led at right angles, and hydrants will be fixed at distances of not more than 50 yards apart. The main has, at each end, communication with existing fire-mains, one of them being that which is laid in the Exhibition-road, and the other that in the Albert-road. Unless, therefore, the two mains should fail—a contingency somewhat remote—there will be a certainty of obtaining, when required, an adequate supply of water.

In conclusion, we cannot but fully admit the magnitude and interesting character of this enterprise and the rapidity and exactness with which all the necessary provisions are being carried out, in which, however, we see but one of many instances which have recently occurred of the abundant skill and resources which the country commands, and the application of which is only limited by the amount of capital made disposable for the purpose. For the building itself, we have no doubt that, in point of space and convenience of arrangement, it will be found fully adequate to the occasion which calls it into existence. But, to go further—to talk of it as an architectural work, or as one calculated under any circumstances, or with the application of any amount of decoration, to become ornamental to the neighbourhood—"a thing of beauty and a joy for ever"—would be simply a mistake. Neither, in respect merely of quantities of materials and amount of labour bestowed upon it, can we go along with the enthusiastic compiler of the official report in the following speculative observations:—"A slight comparison of the Exhibition buildings with the Houses of Parliament will show how progressive must be the completion of the former. The Houses of Parliament cover seven acres of ground, and have cost the taxpayers above two and a half millions of pound sterling, and they have been in progress twenty-five years. The Exhibition buildings cover (?) twenty-one acres, and must be erected within twelve months. These buildings, to an extent of ground occupying sixteen acres, may be secured both for the present and future exhibitions for £150,000, to be raised not by taxation but by voluntary contributions. It is obvious that many years and much cost will be required to elevate their character so as to make ornamental national buildings of them. . . . Like the cathedrals of old, their completion must be a work extending over many years." (!) Comment upon this very ad captandum position would be quite superfluous, further than to observe that the writer pretends to institute comparisons between things which in none of their essential conditions have any relations between them. Why not let every tub stand on its own bottom?

LITERATURE.

CAVOUR: A MEMOIR. By EDWARD DICEY. Macmillan.

The author of "Rome in 1860" has proved his right to be listened to when he speaks on Italian subjects. He has shown that he brings to the consideration of such questions no little knowledge of Italian politics, whether in their external or more occult and inner relations. He is understood—and there are obvious marks of it—to have studied Italy and its belongings from personal observation, and he has had opportunities of looking into the diplomatic events which have gathered so thickly about that country in the last few years of which he has duly availed himself. From him, therefore, a memoir of Cavour demands attention; but, as he himself says, the time has not yet come in which to write fully the life of that statesman. Many long years must yet pass before either friends or foes can judge fairly of his memory. Time alone can show whether the great work to which Cavour devoted himself, and which at the moment of his premature death he left nearly accomplished, was founded on a solid and enduring basis. Some years of trial and test must elapse; and when the Italian question has emerged from the atmosphere of passion and prejudice, by which it is at present surrounded, into that of sober judgment, it will be in the power of some impartial thinker and observer to write the history of Cavour, which will be as nearly as possible identical with that of the revolution which has taken place in Italy. The strange transitions which are associated with his name are so immediately connected with the sympathies or antipathies, as the case may be, of the present age that pure judicial decision is difficult, if not unattainable. Cavour himself was utterly regardless of the view taken of his motives and acts; and though, doubtless, he had in his power ample means of vindicating his principles and his conduct form any criticism which may have been exercised upon them, he was content to bide his time; to do his work in the way which seemed best adapted for the attainment of his ends; and, like many another great but misrepresented man, left his character to the verdict of posterity. Admitting the difficulties which stand in the way of a complete record of the man and his times, there yet seems to be no reason why an outline of his life and acts such as this before us should not be presented to the world. According to Mr. Dicey's own profession it is a memoir, not a life; a chapter, and not a history. It has been his object to describe the character and policy of Cavour as he has gathered them from his speeches, his writings, and his public acts. He has had sources of private information of which he has availed himself; but at the same time his experience has taught him to place little confidence in secondhand reports with regard to Cavour's confidential opinions, and in all cases he has preferred public to private information. When it is said that, while evidently an admirer of Cavour, the author is quite conscious of his faults, it will probably be admitted that his qualifications for the task he has undertaken are tolerably complete.

The chapters on the birth, lineage, and training of Cavour are sufficiently informatory. Many of us may know little of these circumstances, and those who are acquainted with them will not be sorry to find them reproduced in so agreeable and concise a shape. It is probably not generally known that the real name of the Cavour family is "Bensi"—a race amongst the oldest of the noble houses of Piedmont. The tradition goes that the founder of the race originally came from Saxon Germany. This much is certain, that as early as 1150 there appears in the annals of the house of Savoy the name of Hubert Benso, Viscount of Baldisetto, and Lord of Santena, the present seat of the Cavours, where, by his own wish, the late Count was buried. During the middle ages the Bensi seem to have been chiefly connected with the small and obscure republic of Chieri, near which their property was situated. In the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines they sided with the Imperialist faction; and when Henry VII. of Luxembourg entered Italy an Ardicio Bensi was sent as envoy from the free city of Chieri to the Emperor of Germany. When the Dukes of Savoy extended their dominions to the Sub-Alpine provinces, the names of the Bensi appear among the grandees of the Ducal Court and its neighbouring States. Godfredo Benso, Governor of Turin, defended the fortress of Mont Melian against the armies of Louis XIII. of France. Cæsare Benso was about the same time Bishop of Asti. In 1598 Ascanio Benso was Minister to the Duke of Parma; while Antonio Benso, holding the rank of Colonel in the armies of the Venetian Republic, distinguished himself at the siege of Cyprus; and so on, until at last we find that in the eighteenth century Michel Benso, Knight of the order of the Anunnciado, was raised to the rank of Marquis, taking his title from the little village of Cavour, situated in the province of Pignerolo. In Italy titles are but loosely carried, and from this time forth the Bensi di Cavours were known and spoken of commonly as the Cavours, though all the members of the family bore, and still bear, the name of Benso di Cavour. At the time of the Napoleonic rule in Italy the bearer of the title was the Marquis Michele Guiseppe, the father of the now famous Count Cavour. When Piedmont was converted into the French department of the Hautes Alpes, under the Government of Prince Borghese, husband of the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte, the Marquis di Cavour held the office of Grand Chamberlain to the Palace. In fact, the whole Cavour family of that day were closely allied with the Bonapartes: the Marchioness, who came from the old Geneva family of the Sellons, was Lady in Waiting to the Princess Panline; one of the Marquis's sisters, the Duchess of Clermont-Tonnerre, was Maid of Honour at the Imperial Court of France; while another, Mdme. d'Auzers, held the same office in the Court of Queen Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor. It was at the height of the Napoleonic fortunes, when the victories of Eslingen and Wagram, and the triumphant entry into Vienna, were followed by the marriage of the Emperor with the Grand Duchess Marie Louise of Austria, that the baby Cavour, the second and last son of his father, was ushered into the world, beneath the special protection of the Napoleons. He was baptised on August 10, 1810, under the name of Camillo Benso di Cavour, taking his Christian name from the Prince Camillo Borghese, who acted as his godfather, while the Princess Pauline held in her arms the infant at the font. Half a century afterwards another Napoleon, as Emperor of France, kept sending hour by hour from Paris to learn tidings of the great Italian statesman, who lay dying in the old house where he was born, and where he had been first presented to the world by the hands of the sister of Napoleon I.

The childhood and first youth of Cavour present nothing remarkable. At an early age he was sent to the Military Academy of Turin; and, when ten years old, was appointed page to Charles Albert, then Prince Regent of Savoy-Carignan during the temporary retirement of Victor Emmanuel I., but on the restoration of that Monarch the Cavours were looked coldly on on account of their former connection with the Bonaparte family; and the young Count, who had nothing of the courtier about him, was sent back to the academy as unfit for the honours of pageship—it is said, to his own infinite delight. He entered the army at an earlier age than was accordant with the regulations, but soldiering was as little to his taste as courtiership, and he soon resigned his commission. Although even then observing that middle course in political opinion which characterised him to the last, and, while liberal enough, not sympathising with the revolutionary party in Italy, he became the object of special surveillance by the Austrian police. For some time he travelled abroad, resided a long time in France and a good deal in Switzerland. His visits to England were never of long duration, and Mr. Dicey is of opinion that his knowledge of English life and feeling was rather derived from reading than personal observation. He was a great English reader at all times, at least of contemporary literature, and to the end of his life he took in and read the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Economist*. There is some reason to believe that his acquaintance with England was derived as much from shrewd inquiry in intercourse with intelligent and well-informed Englishmen as by reading. In his early writings, says the author, "there were two things especially noteworthy—first, the writer's extraordinary partiality for England and English institutions; and, secondly, the almost remorseless perspicuity with which he carries out all principles to their practical rather than to their logical results. I call his partiality to England extraordinary, because it was so alien to the thought and feeling of those amongst whom he lived. It was not, too, that abstract partiality to England which was then the fashion with the French doctrinaires of the day. What he valued in England, more than all our forms and ideas of government, was our national preference of facts to theories—of what was real to what was abstract. Casual observers accused Cavour of inconsistency because, with all his admiration of England, he was an early partisan of the second French Empire. A deeper view shows that, whether right or wrong, he was all along consistent to himself. His sympathies were always with what has been called the inexorable logic of facts—with doers and not with theorists." We have quoted these sentences because we think that they contain the clue to the whole career of Cavour; and that, keeping those statements in view, those who wish to form an estimate of his character will find in them at once an apology for and an understanding of the policy of his career.

During his wanderings abroad, which were directed mainly to countries where he found freedom and progress, though supposed to be an idle traveller, he studied deeply the character, the literature, and the government of the lands in which he lived. That he was precociously ambitious, and from the point of view, and with the objects to which his subsequent efforts were directed, is clear, if from nothing else, from one little incident alone. When quite a young man he carried on a correspondence with the Marchioness Barolio, and in one of his letters, written when only twenty-four years of age, in reply to the Marchioness's condolences on his being disgraced at Court, he says:—"I am very grateful to you, Madame, for the interest you are kind enough to take in my misfortunes; but I can assure you I shall make my way notwithstanding. I own I am ambitious—enormously ambitious; and when I am Minister I hope I shall justify my ambition. In my dreams I see myself already Minister of the Kingdom of Italy." How practical he was is proved by the fact that when the estates of his aunt, the Duchess of Clermont-Tonneerre, in the forest of Ardennes, were found to be badly managed and to bring in less than they ought to have done, young Cavour, hearing of it, requested the Duchess to give him permission to undertake the management of her estates. His request was granted, and for nearly two years he lived on this out of the way property, managing it himself, until he had doubled both the value of the estate and the rental. It will, perhaps, shock some of Cavour's admirers when they learn that he had a passion for play, which at one time seriously injured his property. With that moderation which was always characteristic of him, instead of leaving off gambling and refusing to touch a card, he simply reduced his stakes, but continued playing as before. Till within the last few years, when his occupations became overpowering, Cavour was a frequent visitor to the Turin Whist Club, and was reckoned the first whistplayer in the "Cercle." On one of his later visits to France, after he became Minister, he was asked to play with M. de Rothschild at 1000-franc points, and rose a winner of 150,000 francs. His biographer is of opinion that with him even gambling was a taste, not a passion; his one passion in the world was for public life. It should be added that he fought one duel, in which he fired so as purposely to miss his adversary. It is curious on looking back to Cavour's political career to observe how comparatively brief is that career. From 1840 to 1846 were "days of waiting," employed in writing principally on economic questions. In 1847 he commenced journalism, founding the *Risorgimento*, acting as editor, and contributing frequently to it till as late as 1850. Some specimens of his newspaper writings given in this work will be read with interest, especially that appeal to arms which appeared in his newspaper on the evening of the 23rd of March, 1848, when the revolutionary war was about to begin. In the war itself he took little part. In the first elections to the new Parliament which followed the erection of the Constitution he failed to obtain a seat, but was soon afterwards chosen one of the representatives of Turin. There were then three parties in the House—the left, which represented the revolution; the right, small in numbers, who more or less supported the old aristocratic régime; and the centre, which was composed of the Constitutionalists. It was amongst them, as supporters of the Ministry then headed by Balbo, that Cavour placed himself, and the great object which he proposed to himself was to maintain the Constitution at all risks, and that it was preserved intact was in no small measure due to his efforts. From this time his course, though slow and chequered, was still upward; and at length, in October, 1852, he became Premier of Piedmont, which he held with but short intervals for the next nine years, until at last he culminated First Minister of the kingdom of Italy.

We have dwelt with something of minuteness on the earlier part of the life of Cavour for the obvious reason that it is less known than the history of his comparatively short tenure of power. Into the policy which led to the final attainment of his early dreams of ambition we do not propose to go so fully; but we cordially recommend the perusal of that portion of Mr. Dicey's work which refers to that policy. The arguments by which he justifies the course pursued by Cavour in obtaining the assistance of France are cogent, if not unanswerable. That on that assistance all Cavour's hopes depended is proved by the statement that just before the commencement of the war in 1859, when he was relying on the help of France, the publication in the *Moniteur* of a proposal that Austria and Sardinia should dismiss their armaments until a congress met, causing him to doubt the sincerity of the Emperor's promise to support Italy by force of arms, had such an effect on him—his alarm and dejection were so extreme—that his friends had to watch him during the day for fear of his mind giving way. It is in this work laid down with much force that a collision between Austria and Sardinia was inevitable, and Cavour's experience of 1848 justified him in the step of bringing in a French army to work out the freedom of Italy. Much is brought forward to show that Cavour's original idea was confined to a kingdom of Upper Italy, composed of Piedmont and the Austrian provinces. When this idea failed, through the Treaty of Villafranca, he modified his scheme by the annexation of Central Italy; and when that was accomplished he would personally have preferred pausing in the work of Italian liberation. A statement of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons this year tends to confirm this statement, knowing, as we do, that his information must have been obtained from Sir James Hudson, who was much in Cavour's confidence. It was evident that if once the new Italian kingdom was firmly constituted Venetia must be ultimately added to it, and that sooner or later the great northern State would rule virtually, if not nominally, over the whole peninsula. But then came the Sicilian insurrection and Garibaldi's movement into Naples, circumstances which caused Cavour to declare that "this was not *one* of the most difficult but *the* most difficult conjuncture in which he had ever been placed." It was impossible for Sardinia to take part in the Sicilian insurrection, still less to take the lead in it. Sardinia could not make war without the aid of France, and in an expedition designed to overthrow the Neapolitan destiny the aid of France was not forthcoming. On the other hand it was impossible for the Ministry to put down volunteer expeditions in aid of the Sicilian insurgents. The Government which had gone to war with Austria to free the Lombards could not join in thwarting the efforts of the Southern Italians to free themselves from a worse than Austrian tyranny. If attempts had been made to put down the Garibaldian expedition by force, measures must have been adopted inconsistent with constitutional liberty, or else power must have been allowed to pass entirely into the hands of the pure democratic party. In such a position the only way of escaping from the embarrassments and of turning them to advantage was to allow others to do what the Government would not do, to let others profit by the prestige of the Sicilian expedition if successful, and to bear the responsibility if it proved a failure; to permit, in fact, a new series of events to be developed without the guidance of the Government, and to watch for a favourable opportunity for appropriating those events to the service of the country and of settled institutions. This was the policy which Cavour worked out with consummate skill—with what result we all know. In the following opinion of the writer of this most interesting book we fully concur:—

> As to Cavour himself, I know not that those who loved and those who honoured him have much cause to regret his too early death. He died in the full strength of life, in the hour of triumph, in the midst of a people's gratitude. He had lived just long enough, and not too long. Æneas-like, he had found his Italy after many chances and many perils. His eyes had seen the salvation of his country, and then he departed in peace, with a death that was calm and painless.
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> But for Italy, the loss of the strong will, and the wise brain and noble heart, which ruled and guided her so long, is to me most terrible. It seems as though the old fate still clung to that much-tried country, as though her story, in the words of one whose love England, as well as Italy, has has had to grieve for not many days, would again be—
>
> and in the end,
> Because her name was Italy.
>
> But there is room still to hope.

It struck me much, living at Turin, as I have done, during the few weeks that followed Cavour's death, how, when the shock passed away, the first thought both of Government and people was to follow in the path that Cavour had pointed out to them. The measures which he had proposed, the policy he had pursued, the men whom he had valued, acquired at once an influence altogether irresistible. For a long time to come yet the dead Cavour will direct the destinies of Italy. There is no sign that I know of more hopeful than this. A great statesman may do much for his own country, but there must be an innate greatness in a people which can show such love and honour as the Italians have shown of late for the memory of Camillo Benso di Cavour.

"SUSPENSE," BY SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

THIS picture, admirable as a specimen of dog-painting—a branch of art in which Sir E. Landseer has no rival amongst contemporary painters—is also remarkable for the ingenious manner in which it is made to draw upon the imagination, and, with all its integral quiet simplicity, to suggest a tragic incident. A noble bloodhound is represented watching at a closed door for the return of his master, a knight of the olden time, who, after a bloody encounter with some dire foe, has been hastily removed, wounded (perhaps mortally), from the apartment. The steel gauntlets on the table, the torn eagle-plume lying on the floor, and, further still, the stains of fresh blood which disfigure the surface of the latter, are plainly indicative of the quality of the absent hero and the nature of the adventure in which he has been engaged, and the clang and terror of which still seem to fill the air. This picture was exhibited at the British Institution in 1834. Unfortunately, the texture of the painting has failed in parts, through the use of asphaltum. It forms part of the Sheepshanks Collection exhibited at the South Kensington Museum.

HERRING FISHERY AT YARMOUTH.

WAITING FOR THE FISH.

THIS is a picturesque and characteristic illustration of an incident at a busy fishing port, and embodies one of the many such suggestive of seafaring life that are so frequently presented as fitting subjects for the artist's pencil. The scene is laid at Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk; the time chosen is that of early morning—a time which, without its being one of actual repose, is one sufficiently contrastive of that of the more bustling activity of the later portion of the day. It is represented as occurring at the side of the old jetty, looking in the direction of the Britannia Pier, and is anticipatory of the return of the herring-boats from the deep-sea fishery, which at this season of the year is conducted on a great scale and to a large extent, the spring fishery being more exclusively devoted to supplying, for immediate consumption, the white or fresh herrings to the London and provincial markets.

In the foreground, seated on a "reserve horse," is a fisherman's boy lazily scanning the horizon for a glimpse of the expected vessels, undisturbed and absently indifferent to the indications of more active life that are going on around him—a mood which is evidently participated in by an old fisherman who, seated at the base of one of the supports of the jetty, is quietly enjoying his morning's "whiff," and who seems (from the contentment visible in his own and the expression of hearty goodwill in the faces of those his, for the time being, harder-working coadjutors on his left—the bearers of the bags of bay salt to the beach, a pile of which is seen stacked in the background) solacing himself with thoughts of his prospective gains in what, we have every reason to believe, will be the productive results of a successful year's fishery. There are also signs of yet earlier arrivals indicated by the carting away of the remainder of the produce of some few smaller vessels, such as cobles and others, seen at anchor a short distance off, busily engaged in taking in salt for another voyage. These are vessels chiefly adapted for fishing nearer home, and seldom stay during the whole season, as they cannot venture so far out as the larger craft. In the upper part

of the background is shown the commencement of the Jetty-road, leading to the Quay, flanked on the one side by the Bath Hotel and Esplanade, and on the other by the Barking Smack, a noted house-of-call of the fishermen, in the rear of the premises of which is a lofty "look-out," a striking object, by visitors well known and remembered.

Yarmouth from the earliest times has always been held of the first importance as the most ancient and renowned mart for herrings; and we find the inhabitants have long been possessed of many privileges, and a degree of protection afforded to the fishermen not accorded to those of other ports, the fishermen of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the marital value of the fisheries of those ports, being exempted from serving in the Navy, a great concession, when we consider that at one time the British fisheries were almost the only nursery for seamen; and we read that in the year 1671 King Charles II. was so impressed with the commercial advantages to be derived from these fisheries that when on a visit to Yarmouth in that year, accompanied by the Duke of York and a numerous retinue, the Corporation presented his Majesty with four golden herrings and a chain of £250 value. The King, highly delighted with his reception, in return knighted three gentlemen of the town. The money embarked by the King in the fisheries was, however, from his pressing necessities, afterwards withdrawn by him, the merchants who joined with him also doing the same. Great encouragement has been given at various times by the Government to the different fisheries, and in 1750 an Act was passed granting a charter to a corporation called the Society of the Free British Fishery, having for its object the extension of the British fisheries by the creation of a system of bounties, which system, from the great abuse attending it, was ultimately brought to an end in 1800, and other and better means adopted.

Yarmouth has another and, from its intimate association with the trade carried on, a more than minor claim upon our consideration. "Yarmouth (we quote an old gazetteer) is a place noted for its red herrings, which are jocosely called Yarmouth capons; as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than sledges drawn about with one horse on a flat next the sea. The streets, of which there are few that are wide, are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through." This description, however, is but little calculated to give the votary of health or pleasure an idea of its real use, inasmuch as a reference to the Engraving will show that it is not precisely the kind of "coach" a paterfamilias would covet to drive his family out for an airing in.

THE YARMOUTH TROLL, OR BEACH-CART.

THE YARMOUTH TROLL, OR BEACH-CART.

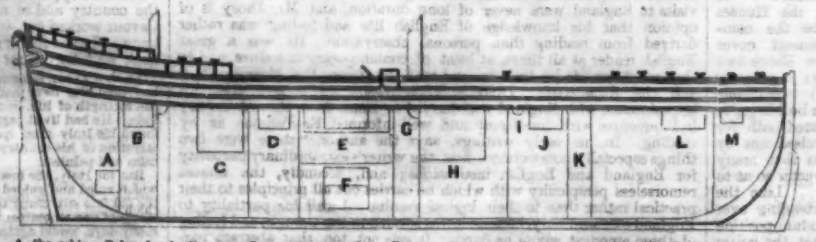
This "coach," best explained in its Illustration, is a low beach-cart, used in the conveyance of the fish from the seaside: it is properly called a troll, and owes the origin of its construction to the narrowness of the streets aforesaid, which, consisting of a series of rows or alleys running parallel from east to west, have communication with the quay: they are in number upwards of 150, and are not of sufficient width to admit of the passage of the usual kind of cart. These trolls will carry a great load, the fishermen being great adepts in the height to which they will sometimes pack the barkets. They are still used in preference to other modes of conveyance, the communication with the quay through these alleys by the road from the beach being the most direct, an additional horse being attached to the shafts to drag them, when loaded, through the sands to the roadway.

THE HERRING BUSS.

In regard to the deep-sea fishery, we give our readers some idea of the plan of operations carried on at this period. This fishery being pursued at a distance from home, the vessels employed are necessarily large and of great tonnage, and, as they are absent for a longer period than usual—the time of absence extending from three to six days—many of the operations, ordinarily reserved till the fish are landed, are of necessity pursued on shipboard, involving greater requirements in the description of vessels employed, which, on the average, are from 50 to 80 tons burden, cutter-built; they are technically termed busses, and carry a complement of fifteen men, according to the size of the boat. They lie low in the water, and have sufficient room in the hold for the stowage of salt, nets, barrels, and provisions; the sides are furnished with rollers and leeboards, to facilitate the drawing in of the nets, which vary in number from 180 to 200, costing between £300 and £400. They have also six ropes, each 120 fathoms in length, the separate weight of each being from 4 cwt. to 4½ cwt., and the total value from £50 to £60. These nets and ropes require to be renewed nearly every fourth year, owing to the ravages of the dogfish, the greatest enemy the fishermen have to contend with, for they prey upon the herrings when inclosed within the nets, their sharp dorsal fins cutting through the meshes of the nets, and so injuring the nets themselves. The extent of the ravages committed by these fish may be gathered by the following paragraph from one of the weekly papers of the past month. A correspondent of the *Northern Ensign*, writing from Fraserburgh, says:—"You Caithness people are complaining of lots of dogfish, but we greatly doubt if you know what the phrase means. What do you say to a shot of 152 score, or upwards of 3000 dogs? That was landed on Thursday from the boat Anna Mary, of Cairnburgh, Alexander May skipper, who sold his take at 8½d. per score, realising £5 7s. 8d. for one morning's catch of dogs!" In some cases the mischief done has been so great that but for the enormous shoal of dogs the quantity of herrings brought ashore would have been doubled. The herring-buss is a two-masted vessel. We annex a plan by which its construction will be still further understood. It is that of a herring-buss of 75 tons burden, embracing a stowage of 50 lasts, or 500,000, herrings. The whole charge of a buss of this burden, with all its appurtenances complete, would be about £1000, the number of hands to man it as already stated.

The fishing is never carried on but in the night, and the darkest nights, accompanied by a slight breeze, are the most propitious. A man or two are left on board the buss to take charge of her, and the rest go out in the boats, each manned with four hands, for the purpose of setting the nets. Each boat has two trains of nets, 200 or 250 yards long, and from 11 to 12 yards deep. Both trains are tied together by the back rope, one end to windward and the other to leeward. The boats are fastened at each end, and allowed to drift to leeward with the nets. Every half-hour or oftener the men endeavour to ascertain if there are any herrings in the net. This they do by following along the line of the back rope, and raising here and there a piece of the netting. By this means they not only find when they are upon good fishing-ground, but learn whether the herrings swim high or low, and they raise or sink the nets accordingly, by shortening or lengthening the buoys by which the nets are kept up. They have a certain code of signals amongst themselves by which they act in the ordering of casting and drawing in their nets. At daylight the fishermen take their cargoes to their respective busses. When the herrings are in great numbers their labours are comparatively light. The nets are set in the evening, a small anchor being affixed to each end of the train; in this case the trains are not joined together, but are set separately and near the buss, on board of which the men sleep. Early in the evening the nets are thrown over the side of the boat, which is steered away under easy sail, and the success or failure of the evening's cast ascertained at daylight. The fish caught are then opened, gutted, salted, and packed into barrels in layers of salt. About one-third of a ton is used to a last. Bay salt is the salt used, as, by dissolving slowly, it furnishes a gradual supply of brine.

Of the class of people engaged in this laborious trade—one not wholly devoid of peril to themselves, and who are mainly dependent on the success of the year's fishery for their support in winter—it is a source of satisfaction to know that they are uniformly a steady race of men. In this port they have a church of their own, St. John's (the beachmen's), in which their attendance is in general very good, considering that many of the fishermen are ofttimes necessarily absent.



A, the cabin; B, bread and salt room; C, net-room, seven feet; D, beer and water scuttle, two barrels' length; E, kirn-crowle; F, salt and oak scuttle; G, bread and salt room; H, main hatchway, three barrels' length; I, capstan; J, for hum-ropes; K, a barrel's length; L, the men's-room; M, the cabin-room.

PLAN OF THE HERRING-BUSS.

THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

The Engraving on the next page represents a group of the officers and men of the Hon. Artillery Company of London in the uniform of the present day. We propose to add to it a slight sketch of the history of the regiment, commencing with the period from which its existence can be with certainty traced—viz., the year 1610. The military prowess of the citizens of London is no doubt associated with much earlier days, and an impression has existed that this regiment is identical with the Fraternity or Guild of St. George, to whom, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, King Henry VIII. granted a charter, constituting them "Overseers of the Scyence of Artyllary—that ys to wyt, for long bowes, cross bowes, and hand gunnes," and to whom a lease of the Old Artillery Garden in Moorfields was granted. But it appears from the old records of the company that it was *revived* in 1610. The very term *revived* implies non-existence at that time, and the researches of the late Duke of Sussex eliminated from among the records of the State Paper Office some thirty years ago an order of council of James I., dated in 1612, which grants to the citizens of London, on whose petition it was made, liberty to train and practise arms, and make choice of such officers as they might think fit. The preamble recites the petition of divers citizens "moved by the examples of other flourishing cities and states in foreign parts, together with a precedent of certain worthy citizens of London *heretofore* exercising in arms." The order was therefore obviously the legal warrant of an association then formed anew, though established upon some model of the past. The interval between its date and 1610 would have been required for measures of organisation. At both those dates it is well known that there existed in the Artillery Garden a body corresponding to that chartered by Henry VIII., of which the Master Gunner of England was the head, and with which, therefore, this new company could not be identical. And, if further proof of the difference be wanting, it may be found in an amusing and characteristic incident of the early life of the new corps. It is on record that, in a true spirit of conquest, they were disposed so vigorously to make good their footing in the Artillery Garden that the Master Gunner, a few years afterwards, was fain to present a petition to King James I., by which, after quaintly complaining that the new-comers (having obtained permission to exercise in the garden) had not only built an armoury there, but were endeavouring to turn out his Majesty's gunners and disinherit the King, the petitioner prayed that his Majesty would expel the intruders. It seems, however, that the new company must have found favour in the eyes of Majesty, for the petition did not succeed, and the distressed gunners were reduced to the inglorious expedient of buying out their invaders, who then, in 1657, finally evacuated the old Artillery Garden, and permanently established themselves in their present quarters, to which they had in a great measure removed some years earlier.

Throughout the disturbed times which intervened between their revival and their removal to their present head-quarters the regiment formed a portion of the London Levies, who played so conspicuous a part in the transactions of the times, and are celebrated by Clarendon in his "History of the Rebellion" for their undaunted steadiness, which, for the first time, checked and turned the previously invincible cavalry of Prince Rupert.

But, though on that occasion ranged on the side of the Commonwealth, there are still inscribed in the ancient vellum book of the company (a relic of considerable antiquarian value) the autograph signatures, as members of the company, of Prince Rupert himself, Prince Charles, James Duke of York, Charles Elector Palatine, and many other celebrities attached to the Royal cause.

After the Restoration, and from that time until the present, the company has continued to receive an uninterrupted succession of marks of Royal favour. Each Monarch successively, by warrants under the Royal sign manual, continued to them their ancient privileges; and either the King himself or a Prince of the Blood has always been Captain-General. From the time of King William III. inclusive the warrants conferring these honours are preserved among the company's archives, and they form an interesting antiquarian collection.

The present Captain-General and Colonel is his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, who was pleased to accept the appointment on the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and who has always taken the liveliest interest in the corps.

The Artillery Company, being thus by centuries the oldest volunteer body in the kingdom, held the leading position among the volunteers of 1803, and numbered at that time nearly 1200 men. The reign of peace arrived, and endured for forty years. All other volunteer associations faded away and became extinct. The Artillery Company alone remained. It felt, indeed, the effects of peace in the reduction of its numbers; but it remained a permanent institution, never less than from 200 to 250 strong, and it pursued its military exercises and maintained its efficiency during many years through a species even of obloquy and ridicule, until the period recurred when a new alarm of possible invasion again exemplified the wisdom of its expressive motto, "Arma pacis fulcra;" and the country once more awoke to the necessity of self-defence, and once more bristled with voluntary arms. Then again the Artillery Company emerged from the quasi retirement in which it had long remained, and prepared to assert, as before, its position on the right of the volunteer regiments of England.

Until the year 1842 the company possessed the right of electing its own officers. In that year a new warrant reserved to her Majesty the appointment of the field officers and adjutant; and in 1849 a further warrant also reserved to her Majesty the appointment of all the commissioned officers. This latter reservation was expressed in the warrant to be intended "as a mark of our Royal favour, and of our interest in the welfare of our said company." With words "of so sweet breath composed" it could hardly become the company to disagree, though they deprived them of a valued privilege of election. Yet there were not wanting symptoms of dissatisfaction at the change, and for a time the company was not a little disturbed by some strong differences of opinion on the subject. But the dissentients were in the minority; the spirit of sound loyalty which has always distinguished the body soon restored harmonious accord; and all the officers have since enjoyed the distinction of holding her Majesty's commission.

The strength of the regiment is now about 800, divided into eight battalion companies, armed with Enfield rifles; a veteran company, for members retired from active service; a division of foot artillery, with four field-pieces; and a troop of horse artillery. A squadron of light cavalry is also projected as an addition to the strength of the regiment.

The uniform of the battalion was by the late King William IV. assimilated to that of the Guards, with the single difference that the ornamental parts, which are gold with the Guards, are silver with this regiment. The horse and foot artillery wear blue and silver, with brown leather belts, and sable busbies.

The head-quarters or artillery-ground are in the City-road, closely adjoining to Finsbury-square. They consist of a large and convenient armoury-house (which is now undergoing extensive alterations to adapt it to the convenience of the increased numbers) and of a parade-ground and exercising-ground of above seven acres.

It is not possible within the limits of this article to give more than a general outline of the origin and present state of the regiment. The incidents of an existence of 250 years' duration, however condensed, would occupy a larger portion of our columns than we can devote to them. And we will only say in conclusion that, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Colville of Culross, successor to the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, efficiently aided by Majors Robinson and Snell, the Instructor of Musketry (Captain Field), and Captain and Adjutant Potts, the regiment, which consists of a remarkably fine body of young men, fully sustains its ancient character; and that in all the accounts of reviews and combined volunteer movements the Hon. Artillery Company are invariably remarked upon as conspicuous for their military appearance and precision.

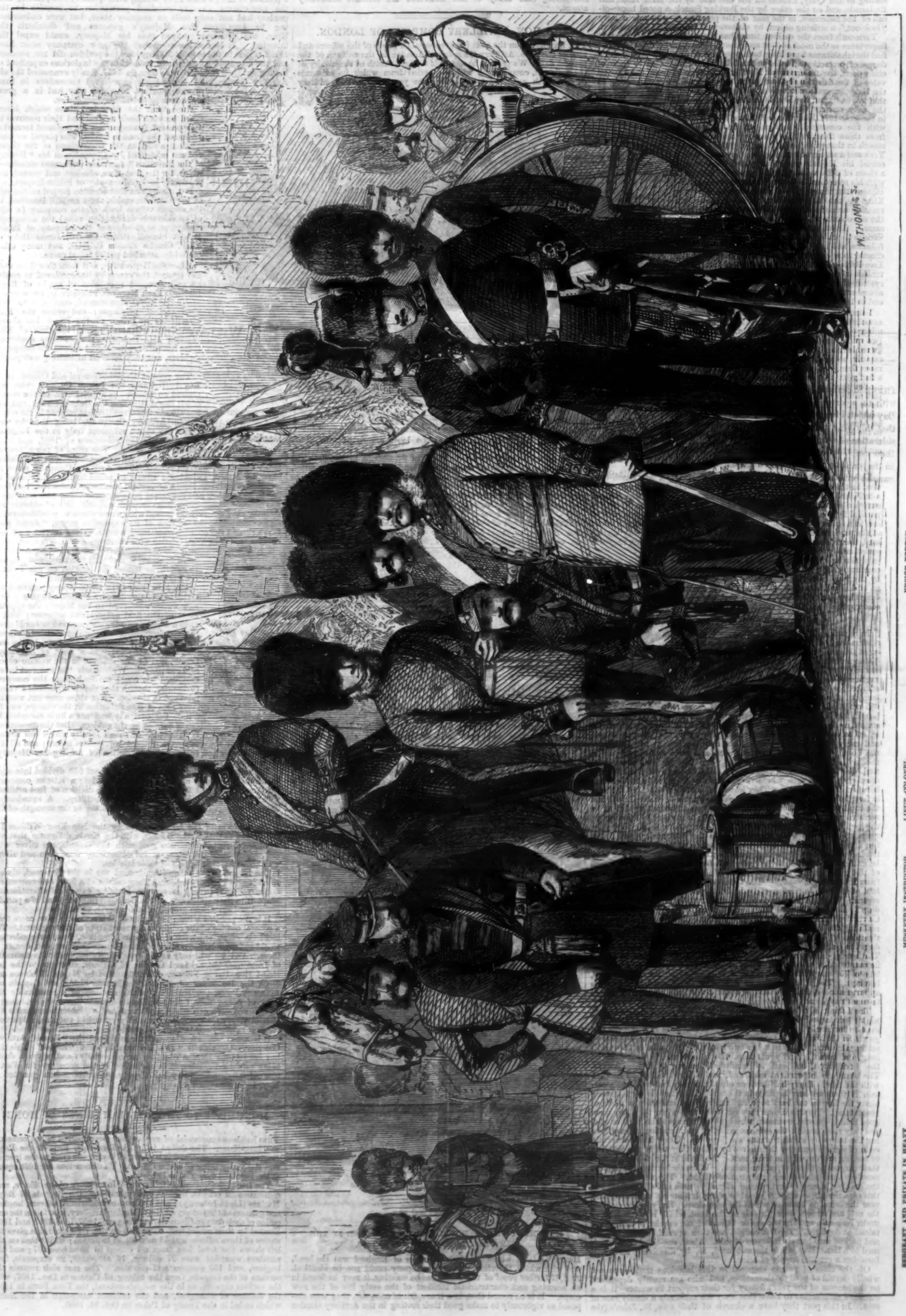
It is a common error to call the regiment the "Royal" Artillery Company—the title is "The Honourable," not "Royal." This title has been borne by the company immemorially; and, upon a doubt being raised concerning it in the office of the Secretary for War, it was officially confirmed by her Majesty by memorandum gazetted in May, 1860.

MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL MARINES ERECTED IN THE CEMETERY, HONG-KONG, CHINA, 1860.

MONUMENT TO THE ROYAL MARINES AT HONG-KONG.

This handsome memorial of service has been placed in the cemetery at Hong-Kong. The design is by S. Rawlings, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department, and it is executed in massive granite, the inscription-slabs only being of white marble. Its dimensions are 10ft. square at the base and 26ft. 6in. in height.

The front inscription is as follows:—"In memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates of the Brigade of Royal Marines (Light Infantry); and the non-commissioned officers, buglers, and gunners of the battery of Royal Marine Artillery, who fell in the execution of their duty in China during the years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. Erected by their comrades." The slab on the righthand side gives the names of three officers and 48 men killed in action; whilst that on the left shows the total loss from all causes to have been 257; and the numbers wounded were 27 officers, 16 sergeants, 20 corporals, four buglers, and 155 gunners and privates. The rear slab records the services of the brigade, from the taking of Canton in Dec., 1857, with the various expeditions in the neighbourhood, the Taku Forts in 1859, the defence of Shanghai, and the brilliant campaign in the north, which ended in the Treaty of Pekin on Oct. 24, 1860.



SERGEANT AND PRIVATE IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

QUARTERMASTER BALLIN.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTOR, CAPTAIN FIELD.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LORD COLVILLE.

CAPT. FOX.

CAPT. AND ADJT. POTTS.

ENSIGN BORTON.

MAJOR ROBINSON.

SURGEON SEEY.

LIEUT. DAWES, ARTILLERY DIVISION.

PRIVATE.

HORSE ARTILLERY, PRIVATE, UNDRESS.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.